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ABSTRACT

Results are reported of a NSF grant awarded to Wayne State University in 1976 for support of the project entitled "University-Community Consortium." The project included (1) identification of 16 problem areas by the city for which they wanted policy option papers from the consortium; (2) a three-part survey of city-related academic efforts as seen by analysis of Wayne State University-City of Detroit activities, University of Michigan-City of Detroit activities, and the city perspective on selected joint projects; (3) analysis of available literature concerning models of city-university collaboration; and (4) an effort at establishing an environment in which city and university people could meet each other and out of which one-to-one or large-scale projects could emerge, or simply constructive interaction could take place. This volume reports on the first three elements and the recommendations arising out of the entire project. (LBH)

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A Model for City/University Collaboration on Urban Concerns

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THE DETROIT CONSORTIUM

A Model for City/University Collaboration on Urban Concerns

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Detroit, Michigan
1977

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INTRODUCTION

On June 21, 1976 the National Science Foundation awarded a grant to Wayne State University for support of the project entitled "University-Community Consortium". This is the report of the results of the grant.

Proposal

The essence of the proposal is to be found in the following quotes:

> "For the most part, cities such as Detroit have to rely on local resources to deal with their growing problems. Given this situation, more attention must be developed to better utilization of existing resources and knowledge."
>
> "The availability of . . . academic expertise and research potential, coupled with the serious fiscal, economic, and other problems faced by Detroiters and the city administration, suggest that new institutional arrangements must be developed to enable the City of Detroit to utilize to a greater extent the knowledge, talents and advice of scholars and experts within these two universities (University of Michigan and Wayne State University)."
>
> "In addition to improving the effectiveness of our local problem solving capacity in a cost effective manner, such institutional arrangements could help generate applied research funds from federal agencies whose missions correspond to Detroit's high priority research needs."
>
> The management system
>
> "The research is to take the form of relatively discrete efforts focused on specific city problems for which there is some possibility of relatively quick action and implementation, particularly in the early phases of this effort. Much of the effort will come down to pulling together the implications of available research in various fields as it applies to specific legislation at the state and local level, and strategies for solving specific problems that do not require legislative action."

"It is anticipated that two types of requests for research will be granted, one of which can be handled by mini-grants to appropriate scholars who can furnish policy option briefs with recommendations in a relatively brief time while the second type would entail more extensive study necessitating a supplementary grant from a mission oriented agency. In these cases, the designated research management development and liaison personnel would work with local and federal officials and participating faculty in preparing a grant request."

"The consortium is not only a pilot program whose establishment is sought only to relieve temporary problems. It is intended that the consortium would continue for an extended time period. For only as an ongoing structure would it have the ability to trigger new ventures. The presence of such an organization would serve as a positive influence. . . "

"It is clearly intended that this project will enhance the utilization of science and technology. For the first time in Detroit, government agencies and metropolitan organizations, who have previously been unable to obtain funds for research and development, could draw upon the consortium and its corps of consultants; likewise, the corps would be able to perform on-going research on selected problems related to the participating organizations."

The Project

Given these basic parameters a four pronged approach was developed. The first element was identifying 16 problem areas by the city for which they wanted policy option papers from the consortium.

The second was a three part survey of city related academic efforts as seen by analysing Wayne State University - City of Detroit activities, University of Michigan - City of Detroit activities, and the City perspective on selected joint projects.

The third was an effort at analyzing the available literature concerning models of city-university collaboration.

The fourth was an effort at establishing an environment in which city and university people could meet each other and out of which one-to-one or large scale projects could emerge, or simply constructive interaction could take place.

This volume is a report about the first three elements and the recommendations arising out of the entire project. The hearings are being published in a separate volume.

We would like to thank the National Science Foundation for this unique opportunity and the prime investigators of the project -- Anthony DeVito, William Haber, and Ronald Haughton (for the City, University of Michigan, Wayne State University) -- Richard Simmons, Jr., Sue Smock, Mary Clayton, Ed Cushman from the Center for Urban Studies, Stephen Withey of the Institute for Social Research, Lou Ferman of the Institute for Labor and Industrial Relations, and the many others who helped in writing the papers and getting them into use.

We are confident that this project has set the conditions of a permanent collaboration between University and City, and that it provides a model applicable to other cities as well.

THE POLICY OPTION PAPERS

The policy option papers were the first element of our four-pronged effort. A series of city concerns were identified by the city's Planning Department and passed on to the consortium with a request for short policy option papers which would then be returned to the city for consideration. The basic model which was being tested was that of a central point in the university which would be able to identify academic experts who could respond to these city needs. Since one aspect of city-university collaboration involved knowledge of who could be helpful, it was felt that the establishment of a point in the city which could identify city needs for university resources and a point in the university which could identify the corresponding university resources was the most obvious first step needed in making university resources available to the city.

The List From the City

Sixteen subject areas were identified using a person in the Planning Department of the city as the contact person. These were issues of concern at various levels of the City which city people felt could be addressed by university personnel. The items as they were received from the city are reproduced in the appendix. They dealt with:

Economic Development
Availability of Mortgage Money
The Revenue Area
Special Assessments
Pension Reform
Block Grant Formula
Federal Tax Policy and the City
Land Use Planning
Housing Supply, Vacancies, and Abandonment
Vacant Lots
Parking For Shoppers
Huron Metropolitan Park Authority
Natural Resources
Need for Doctors
Sewage and Sludge Disposal
Energy Conservation

These 16 items were presented to the city representative in the consortium and passed to the university coordinator in charge of policy option papers attached to the consortium.

The Response From the University

In preparation for the arrival of the policy option requests, the university coordinator in charge of policy option papers had compiled a list of 200 academic experts on urban issues located at Wayne State University and

the University of Michigan, as well as a list of Departmental Chairpersons who might know other university personnel whose expertise might be relevant to the anticipated policy option requests.

Upon receipt of the 16 items they were mailed to this list of about 250 academic experts and followed up with a series of phone calls. The innovations in this process were the following: a person well acquainted with urban related university activities not only identified the potential academic resource but in effect contacted them in the name of the city and took the responsibility of receiving and passing on the policy option paper; secondly, rather than having one city person search for one academic resource, a city person searched out city persons wanting academic resources and a university person searched out the academic resources.

Behind this process was the assumption that, if it worked, the utilization of such a process over time would result in three additional benefits: first, as time went on more and more city and university people would get to know of this opportunity at collaboration; second, a mutual confidence would develop between individual city and university people; third, each party would get to understand each other's needs and methods of work.

Within a month and a half of receipt of the 16 policy option requests, 21 policy option responses were received. They are reproduced in the appendix. They dealt with:

Economic Development
The Revenue Area
Federal Tax Policy and the City
Land Use Planning
Housing Supply, Vacancies, Abandonment
Vacant Lots
Parking for Shoppers
Natural Resources
Sewage and Sludge Disposal
Energy Conservation
Crime
Senior Citizens
Youth Employment
Historical Environmental Impact Statements

Policy option papers were not written for Availability of Mortgage Money, Special Assessments, Pension Reform, Block Grant Formula, Huron Metropolitan Park Authority, and Need for Doctors. In some of these areas major projects were started which made such papers unnecessary, such as the Need for Doctors, and aspects of some of the others.

On the other hand policy papers on Crime, Senior Citizens, Youth Employment, and Historical Environmental Impact Statements were written as a result of discussions with city personnel after the initial transmission of the 16 original policy paper requests.

Evaluation of the Response

The best means of evaluating the response of the university experts to the policy option requests from the city is to see to what extent these papers were used. Who read the responses? What did they think of them? To what use have they been put? Is there any interest on the part of the city to use the experts who wrote them in the future? Is there any interest on the part of the city to continue and perhaps expand this method of collaboration?

These were the questions we systematically put to the city personnel which requested the policy option papers. Here are the responses:

Who read the responses

The policy option papers were ready by the Deputy Mayor, the Director of City Planning, the Executive Assistant to the Mayor, and the Head City Planner. They in turn have shared the ideas with various department heads and other city personnel.

What did they think of them

The general response was that all of the papers were interesting and contained worthwhile ideas. As was to be expected, different readers were interested in different papers.

To what use have they been put

Some of the ideas are being implemented directly such as the Energy Management Task Force. Others such as Nutrition for Seniors, Sewage and Sludge Disposal, and a number of Housing and Land Planning papers were referred to specific departments or found useful by the Planning Department which deals with their area.

Some of the papers basically suggested that further research was needed and city officials pointed out that this implied finding funds for such research before they could be passed to the implementing department. Others were direct policy options which are being looked at and used within the system.

Desire to use the Expert

Those policy option papers which were found immediately useful have generally lead to a contact and meeting (meetings) with the academic expert who wrote them.

A general desire to use academic experts was expressed and the structural suggestions in this report resulted from that desire.

Desire to continue or expand collaboration

The desire to continue and expand the collaboration has been expressed by all city people involved. But there still appear to be a number of structural problems which must be resolved if this collaboration is to achieve its potential.

The collaborative process needs an ongoing continuing structure which can make the collaborative process a developmental process. University resources in persons can be divided into three groups: recognized and established experts; experts in methodologies which could be of great help regarding city problems but with little knowledge of the specific Detroit environment*; experts in areas not generally though relevant to the solution of city problems but who, in fact, have great insights into the life of the city.**

The existence of a collaborative structure would facilitate the inclusion of groups 2 and 3 as functional resources for the city. It would also make possible the formation of inter-disciplinary groups necessary for tackling some types of problems.

The existence of such a structure would also increase the city's interest in using such experts. This has been clearly demonstrated by the results of this grant. The city people would be structurally related to university personnel which would find the experts for them. As time goes on, the two sides would become expert at translating each other's needs and resources not only to each other, but to the city and university personnel not having this contact. Miscues would be minimized and new options for collaboration would emerge.

The people active within the structure would, after a while, have all the existing experts and expertise at their fingertips and would themselves develop means of expanding this sharing of resources. To accomplish this it is critical that a structure with such a mission be sanctioned and that it contain personnel from all three consortial members (and others which might join). It is also critical that

*Such would be the case of a city planner-sociologist from Paris, an Urban Anthropologist expert on Africa, the Mid-East, etc. They have all the skills neded but must be encouraged to apply them to Detroit problems.

**Such is the case of a number of folklorists who have been at Wayne and who have critical knowledge of the values of various groups in Detroit, which has great bearing on the need for and effective structure of many city services for these groups.

TABLE I

CITY RESPONSE TO POLICY OPTION PAPERS

KEY: PD = Planning Director; HP = Head Planner; AP = Assistant Planner; DM = Deputy Mayor; C&ED = Community & Economic Development Department; EGC = Economic Growth Council; B&SD = Bldg. & Safety Department

	WHO READ PAPER	WHAT WAS OPINION	PUT TO WHAT USE	DESIRE TO USE EXPERT	DESIRE TO CONTINUE OR EXPAND RELATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Industrial Development Unit	PD-HP-AP-DM	Not New	C&ED/LawDept.	Yes	Limited consultation
Workers' Cooperatives	" " " "	Interesting	C&ED/EGC	Yes	Invest.legal problems
Citizens' Industrial Development	" " " "	Innovative	C&ED	Yes	Expand written paper
THE REVENUE AREA					
Detroit Pay Scales-Options	DM	Excellent	Used in wage negotiations	NotNeces.	Final Product
FEDERAL TAX POLICY & THE CITY					
A Tax Reform Lobby	PD-HP-AP-DM	Workable	Sent to Wash. DC lobbyist	Yes	Response pending
LAND PLANNING USE & VACANT LOTS					
Commercial Strip Rehabilitation	PD-HP-AP-DM	Creative	C&ED	NotNeces.	Final Product
Recycling Unutilized Urban Land	PD-HP-AP-DM	Feasible	Planning Dept.	Yes	More oral discussion
HOUSING SUPPLY, VACANCIES, ABANDONMENT					
Oversupply of Housing	PD-HP-AP-DM	Very good	Planning Dept.	Yes	Dev.for Master Plan
Regional Considerations of Policy	PD-HP-AP-DM	Feasible	To Mich. lobbyist	NotNeces.	Final Product
Residential Demolition in Detroit	PD-HP-AP-DM	Excellent	C&ED/B&SD	Yes	Final Product
Community as Landlord	PD-HP-AP-DM	Stimulating	Planning Dept.	NotNeces.	Final Product
Abandonment & Voluntary Relocation	PD-HP-AP-DM	Interesting	C&ED	NotNeces.	Final Product
PARKING FOR SHOPPERS					
Parking for Shoppers in Downtown	PD-HP-AP-DM	Helpful	Parking Author.	NotNeces.	Final Product
Improvements for Downtown Parking	PD-HP-AP-DM	Helpful	Parking Author.	NotNeces.	Final Product

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

	WHO READ PAPER	WHAT WAS OPINION	PUT TO WHAT USE	DESIRE TO USE EXPERT	DESIRE TO CONTINUE OR EXPAND RELATION
NATURAL RESOURCES Mining the Urban City	PD-HP-AP-DM	Feasible	Sent to Envir. Protection & Maintenance Dept.	NotNeces.	Final Product
SEWAGE & SLUDGE DISPOSAL Sewage & Sludge Disposal	PD-HP-AP-DM	Helpful	Sent to Envir. Prot.&Maint.	NotNeces.	Final Product
ENERGY CONSERVATION Energy Management Task Force	Energy Coord.	Excellent	To Dept. Head	Yes	Seeking outside funding & expansion of paper
SENIOR CITIZENS Nutrition for Seniors	Dept.Head-Neighborhood City Halls	Excellent	Sent to Dept. Head	Yes	Expand paper & seek outside funding
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT Housing Maintenance for Elderly	PD-HP-AP-DM	Interesting	Being Expanded	NotNeces.	Develop as proposal for possible CETA
CRIME A Component of Major Problems	PD-HP-AP-DM	Very good	Sent to Police Dept.	Yes	More oral discussion
HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT Land Use Histories of Detroit	PD-HP-AP-DM	Interesting	Sent to HistoricalComm.	Yes	Response pending

these people meet at regular times, develop procedures for various types of projects, and above all, get to know each other.

To this end that a series of structural recommendations have been developed. It is most fortunate that we have a basic structure, the WSU Center for Urban Affairs, which has in the past developed some of these functions. Given the desire to continue the consortium, this structure is most important.

Six structural recommendations have thus emerged and these are developed to a greater extent on pages 22 and 23. At this point, it is sufficient to itemize them and to state that they are a response not only to what we discovered with the policy option papers, but what developed from the hearings and from the surveys.

1. The Consortial Structure Be Maintained
2. Set Up An Office for Consultative and Contractual Relations
3. Set Up An Office for Evaluative Services
4. Set Up An Office for Educational Services
5. Set Up An Office for Hearings and Communications
6. Set Up An Office for Long Run Concerns

THE SURVEYS

The three surveys were the second element of our four-pronged effort. The function of these surveys was to analyze the types of relations which had existed over the past ten years between the university and city and autonomously initiated university activity concerning city issues. Was it possible to learn anything from the pattern of past relations that would be helpful in developing closer relations and mutual assistance in the context of the consortium?

The bibliographic project, reported upon in this section, was the third element of our effort. What we wanted to learn from this effort was what experiences in the rest of the country would help in the organization and functioning of our consortium.

The full text of the three surveys and the bibliographic project are reproduced in the appendix to this report.

Findings from the UofM-City Survey*

The objective of this assignment was to retrieve information on University contracts, grants and doctoral dissertations concerned with the City of Detroit during the ten year period 1966-1976. This was no easy task. The

*This is a slightly abridged version of the first section of Professor Louis A. Ferman's "Retrieving Information on Research Grants, Contracts and Doctoral Dissertations on the University of Michigan Campus Between 1966 and 1976."

University information system on research does not specifically track research according to geographic location.

The task was further complicated by the fact that final reports of grants and contracts are not systematically stored, either by the University or by units of the University. Regarding doctoral dissertations, the situation is quite different. The University Graduate School maintains at least two copies of each dissertation and all are available through University Microfilm.

Although there is no official record, considerable numbers of private consultative relationships exist between University of Michigan researchers and public and private agencies in Detroit. Unfortunately these private consultantships leave no visible trace and it is impossible to identify and locate documents that have resulted from these consultantships.

In this document, we had three objectives:

1. To discuss the methodology of retrieval so that the work can be replicated or extended by other scholars (see Appendix);
2. To describe and comment on the research studies that were retrieved;
3. To suggest a number of operational and policy guidelines that could structure future research by University of Michigan and other researchers.

The concerns and content of the retrieved University of Michigan research on the City of Detroit seem to reflect four factors:

1. The systematic elaboration of some large institutional grant:

    a. The Population Studies Center has a continuous funding under the Ford Foundation and Detroit is a field site for the testing out of hypotheses on fertility, population growth and family size.

    b. The Institute of Gerontology uses Detroit as a site for pre-retirement planning.

2. The systematic study of a single event with the view of developing theoretical frameworks:

    a. The Detroit riot in 1967 was a stimulus for a large number of research projects on riot behavior, riot control, and violence.

3. The continuous and systematic yearly study of the Detroit population to establish hypotheses and data on a variety

of content areas:

a. The Detroit Area Study of the sociology department conducts an intensive survey, usually totalling 2,000 respondents, every year around a given topic (race, attitudes, consumer behavior) as a device to train graduate students in survey techniques. This has resulted in the development of a long term data base on the Detroit population that has been underutilized.

4. Individual and idiosyncratic investigations of a variety of topics, usually initiated by graduate students to further specialized dissertation interests:

a. Edward Walsh studied the garbage workers of Detroit in an attempt to study work self-image in stigmatized jobs (doctoral dissertation).

b. Jeffrey Page conducted a study of non-rioters in Detroit to identify personality types that were anti-riot.

A number of observations are apparent about University of Michigan research on Detroit:

1. Almost all of the research was initiated by University researchers to further objectives that they had set. Little of the contract or grant research was reactive to Detroit officials or influentials who sought research projects to answer specific problems. It may be that Detroit officials did not turn to the University researcher for help in these problems.

2. With the exception of the Detroit Area Study, there are only a few undertakings that have tried to link research projects to each other or have continuous study of the same population in Detroit.

3. A small number of University researchers account for the bulk of the research on Detroit. The total number of researchers who have had projects in Detroit is not large in relation to researchers at the University.

4. The problem areas designated in the research do not seem to follow closely problem priorities in Detroit.

5. Most university research on the city is concerned with the questions of theory and only incidentally with short term problems. The contracting and granting agencies frequently reinforce this emphasis on theory development rather than problem solving.

6. Detroit is not frequently used as a designated problem area but rather as a site to study some urban phenomenon. It could be any city but

Detroit 's proximity makes it a natural choice. Thus, Detroit is not chosen for a particular problem it has, but rather for its availability as a center of urban life.

7. The number of projects hit a peak during the late 1960s and have trailed off since then. The reasons for this are obscure but two factors may help to explain the trend. First, there has been produced in the United States very large data bases, some of which include data on a large number of cities. There has thus been a decline in single-city research. Second, more and more attention is being paid to region and suburbia as research sites. Consequently, supported research for strictly urban sites is generally on a decline.

Operational and Policy Suggestions

We have six recommendations we feel could improve the prospects of systematic research on Detroit by university researchers.

1. Some mechanism must be established whereby University researchers and city problem definers (public and private) have some degree of regular contact. The University research community seems to have little knowledge of Detroit problem priorities. This mechanism may take the form of regular meetings between Detroit representatives and University research personnel; or it may take the form of monthly exchange of memos specifying problems in need of study.

2. A mechanism must be established whereby Detroit officials receive regular and systematic feedback of research results from University studies. This should also include information concerning the initiation of University research projects in Detroit. There should thus be a central clearinghouse, which would also set up briefing sessions by University personnel on one hand, and city personnel on the other.

3. An information utilization committee should be set up in city government with the mission of adapting findings to problem solution needs in governmental agencies. Most of the research reports examined in this study are written at a level of abstraction as not to be immediately useable without some translation for decision makers.

4. Gains would be made for the city by setting up a "stable" of University researchers who have been concerned with problems of the city to prepare action proposals or working papers for use by city officials. A liaison person on the University campus should keep an updated inventory of researchers and their specializations so that referrals for expert witnesses or consultants can be made.

5. A research liaison committee composed of city officials and University researchers could be set up to promote exchanges of personnel and intership of students, between the two organizations. A short tour of duty in each other's organization might provide a familiarity with city problems and University resources. In this connection a seminar series on the problems of the city might be initiated, involving planning and participation by members of both organizations.

6. An intensive review of recent research findings and a library for future proposals and their results should be developed. Copies to be maintained in the libraries of each unit participating in the consortium.

Summing Up

There is a real distance and gap between University research and research needed by problem solvers in Detroit. There appears to be a need for a mechanism for an orderly and systematic interchange of information and people between the University and the City. Vast amounts of qualitatively good data and willing talent exist at the universities and these could be of extensive use to city planners, decision makers, and others. A mechanism must be established for the systematic use of these resources. An additional benefit would be the training of a generation of scholars intimately familiar with the needs of the cities.

Findings from the WSU-City Survey

Three areas of city-university contact were investigated in this survey: Contracts, Urban-related research and service activities, and Urban-related dissertations. While the number of retrieved items was both greater in number and more closely related to Detroit priorities than those discussed in the preceding section, many of the observations and all of the recommendations are applicable.

In the ten year period (1966-1976) Wayne State University has held ninety-two (92) contracts dealing with a variety of urban subjects, and fifty-nine (59) were awarded by the City of Detroit (See Table in Appendix). The total money involved in these contracts was $6,040,137, with the amount originating from the City being $3,432,966 -- or more than half.

The School of Medicine, the College of Lifelong Learning-Division of Urban Extension, the Center for Urban Studies, and the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Education being the most frequent recipients of such contracts. Education, employment, health, economics, and the aged were the most common subject area of research -- each with six or more funded projects.

Aside from the City of Detroit, the State of Michigan awarded thirteen (13) contracts and federal agencies awarded twenty (20). It should be noted that contracts awarded for urban educational programs, such as those for

fellowships and casework training, were excluded from the survey. Additionally, most personnel services contracts were similarly omitted. The rationale for this decision was to focus this search on contractual relationships in which Detroit officials worked directly with academics in the study of problems of mutual interest. Inclusion of the other types of contracts would certainly have greatly increased the numbers and dollar amounts, especially in relation to Medicine, Nursing, and Social Work. A few educational and personnel service contracts were included in the survey.

Several Wayne State University departments received multiple renewals of their contracts. In the instances in which this occurred, the program is described and recorded as being funded only once, and a cumulative total of the funds awarded for the entire 1967-1977 period is listed (See Appendix).

We also identified some 44 Ph.D. dissertations with a direct Detroit focus. Had we included M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations with a Detroit aspect, the number would have been in hundreds.

Finally, for the purpose of this survey* we did not include credit and non-credit instructional activity which is one of the major contributions of Wayne State University to the City and people of Detroit.

For sake of brevity we are not including observations and recommendations which have already been made in the University of Michigan section. We do, however, wish to state that our analysis strongly supports them and that the systematic collaboration of university and city would mobilize massive resources to help on city needs.

Findings from the City Survey

As a part of the consortium's overall analysis of City/University relations, the Detroit Planning Department was commissioned to evaluate past contracts between the City and the two Universities. The city issues more than 6,000 contracts per year and does not keep these organized by type of contractor involved. In other words, an analysis of city-universities contracts would have involved a search through some 60,000 or more contracts for the 10 year period, which would then have had to be followed up with an evaluation of product. Given the very limited resources available for this project, this would have been an impossible task.** Another approach was thus developed to meet our

*The WSU-City surveys were conducted by Dennis Bachorik of WSU's Center for Urban Studies, under the direction of John Musial.

**Given the existence of a clearing house, such records, reports and evaluations would be available. This would be a critical resource for any research related to city needs, as past knowledge would be readily available.

immediate needs. Monitoring staff of the Planning Department were assigned to interview City of Detroit officials who have had previous experience in letting and/or administering contracts with the two universities. Departments included were: Planning, Program Management, Information, Health, Neighborhood Services, Recreation, and Finance.

The officials were asked the following questions:

1. What was the purpose of the contract you let/administered?
2. With which University did you contract?
3. What product was required by the contract?
4. Were the terms of the contract fulfilled? On time?
5. What was the quality of the work performed?
6. Was the product useful?
7. Did you encounter any problems with the contractor?
8. Was the contract more trouble than it was worth?
9. Who was the University person performing the contract?
10. Would you use the person again?
11. Would you contract with the University again?
12. Are there any other matters concerning this contract you would like to comment on?

The resulting findings were:

1. Of the contracts identified (see appendix) interviewees were satisfied with 75%, both with arrangements and products.

2. In the case of the other 25%, interviewees felt that, in some cases, the researcher was more interested in other things than benefiting the city or that organizational and administrative problems were never adequately dealt with.

3. The quality of work was mostly excellent or good, the contract fulfilled on time.

4. In over 80% of the cases, the person doing the work would be used again should the opportunity exist, and this rose to 100% for use of the university.

Certain conclusions and recommendations were made:

1. University researchers are a potentially valuable resource to assist city managers with decision-making and to recommend new options to policy makers.

2. Contracts between the City and University should clearly define the product required, the work program for producing the project and specify the University agent(s) responsible for producing the required work.

3. City officials responsible for administering contracts should not allow themselves to be swayed by representatives of the contractor to deviate from specific contractual commitments.

The Bibliographic Project

In the bibliographic reports (see appendix) a number of relevant items and previous efforts at bibliographic research on City-University relations are listed and summarized. The basic conclusion of this part of the study is the recommendation that such a project would be a major effort, indicating that at the present time there is little work which has been done in analyzing the models of city-university collaboration, much less the results of these models. It would seem that such a project should be one of the early tasks of the institutionalization of this consortium, should our recommendations be accepted and implemented.

Though much must be done in this area of research, certain patterns seem to recur. These have been identified in some of the reports from HUD's Urban Observatory projects. They indicate the importance of such collaboration for cities in increasing their ability to deal with problems and for the universities in increasing the knowledge available about urban life. They further indicate the need for an institutionalization of such collaboration, and deem it critical for overcoming inherent problems on both sides in using each other's talents and needs. Finally, they point out a number of specific approaches which have worked to great advantage once the relationship is institutionalized. We have incorporated these findings into our recommendations. (For details on the findings, see appendix.)

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS

What follows are recommendations emerging from the experience of this NSF Grant, not only from the three aspects described in this publication, but also from the Detroit Hearings, the fourth part of this project, which is published as a separate volume. The recommendations are divided into three types: structural recommendations, which deal with suggestions regarding institutionalization of certain functions which are critical for continuing and ever more efficient collaboration; programmatic recommendations, which deal with specific projects which have emerged from the activities funded by the grant; and procedural recommendations, which deal with the next steps to be taken in relation to the other recommendations.

Structural Recommendations

All of these recommendations require the institutionalization of certain consortial processes. It is recommended that this by physically located at Wayne State University's Center for Urban Studies (as was this grant) and have related to it a person from the city, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University. If other institutions join in the consortium at the structural rather than at the programmatic level, they too should have a person assigned to these tasks.

1. The Consortium structure should be maintained.

   This can be done at a press conference releasing the two volume report. The Mayor and the two University Presidents should make the announcement in the presence of the three principal investigators -- Anthony DeVito, William Haber, and Ronald Haughton.

2. An Office for Consultative and Contractual Relations be set up.

   This office would relate to the grants and contracts office of each participating institution. It would maintain proposals, reports, and evaluations of all research and activity relevant to city-university collaboration, contact others engaging in similar activities across the nation, and would develop an inventory of academic expertise by subject, as suggested in this report. It would represent the outreach function. The city person would receive requests for academic assistance and present these to the representatives of the two universities. The six (6) operational and policy suggestions made on pages 17 and 18 of this report would be implemented through this office.

3. An Office for Evaluative Services be set up.

   This office would provide evaluation experts, evaluation services, and instruction in evaluation for projects desirous of such services.

4. An Office of Educational Services be set up.

This office would relate educational needs on the part of the city to existing programs offered by consortial members and, if necessary, suggest new forms needed by the City in response to short, medium, and long term educational needs.

5. An Office for Continuation of Hearings and Communications be set up.

   This office would continue the hearings when appropriate, set up new ones where relevant, and develop internal and external communications regarding all projects related to the consortium.

6. A Long-Run Planning Unit be set up.

   A number of groups have emerged from the hearings which could provide some important inputs into long-run planning in a variety of forms -- neighborhoods, urban life cycles, cultural development, ecology-environment-energy, human resource development. Similar talent has been indicated by the policy option papers process, and by other city-university relations. This office would relate these groups and individuals to the master plan process as needed.

These six (6) structural recommendations, if implemented, would make Detroit the international model of continuous city-university collaboration on urban issues.

Programmatic Recommendations

These are specific projects which have emerged from the activities generated by means of the NSF grant. The first group were generated out of the hearings and the second out of the policy option papers and surveys.

Human Resource Development and Adult Education

1. A national three-day conference to refine the Workingman's Sabbatical concept as applicable to management and workers in the public and private sector.
   Number of participants: 20 - 30
   Potential Funding Sources: Department of Labor, NIE, NEH

2. A national Humanities Seminar on the Workingman's Sabbatical.
   Number of participants: 12 for a four (4) week seminar.
   Potential Funding Source: NEH

3. Pilot Program in Detroit to test the impact of the Workingman's Sabbatical.
   Number of participants: 200-400 private and public sector.
   Potential Funding Source: Department of Labor, Commerce.

4. Monthly one day conferences in the Detroit area to explain the Workingman's Sabbatical to potential beneficiaries.
   Number of participants: 90 each x 10 = 900

5. Monthly four day conferences for Universities, City and Private management and workers on To Educate the People.
   Number of participants: 30 each x 9 = 270

6. National conference of four days to prepare the Urban Humanities Institute proposal of Higher Education for Working Adults.
   Number of participants: 30 - 40
   Potential funding source: NEH

7. National Urban Humanities Institute to develop curriculum and delivery system model of higher education for working adults.
   Potential funding source: NEH

8. Urban studies module to provide educational services for city and other urban-related working adults.
   Funding: Tuition revenues, VA benefits, rebates, CETA funds.

9. Labor module to provide educational services for working adults.
   Funding: Tuition revenues, rebates, VA funds, etc.

Cultural Development and Cultural Action

10. A cultural development plan for Detroit.
    Funding potential: NEH, NEA, etc.

11. Educational and Training services for cultural workers.
    Funding potential: Tuition revenues, CETA, BEOG, VA, etc.

12. Cultural Activity in places of popular concentration -- Eastern Market, Musicians, and Graphic Artists.
    Funding potential: CETA, MCH, MCA, etc.

13. A series of monthly one day conferences on the Cultural Development Plan.
    Anticipated participation: 25 x 10 = 250
    Potential funding: MCH, MCA, NEH, NEA

14. Ethnic Cultural Development Plan.
    Funding source: NEH, HUD, HEW, Commission on Aged, etc.

15. A national four day working conference on Multi-Ethnic and Bi-lingual Education.
    Funding source: registrations.

16. Monthly one day conference on Ethnic and Bi-lingual Education.
Anticipated participants: 50 x 9 = 450
Funding sources: Registrations, ESA funds, HEW.

17. Social History Project - Operation Roots.
Funding: HEW, Desegregation funds, NSF, NIMH, etc.

18. Monthly one day working conferences for "Operation Roots."
Funding: Same as above.

19. Central Cultural Institutions and Avante-Garde Project.
Funding: Various.

Neighborhoods

20. Neighborhoods Indicator Project.
Potential funding: HUD, Operation Roots, private sources.

21. Neighborhoods Service and Applied Research Project.
Potential funding: Client agencies and organizations, HUD.

22. Education/Training for Service and Neighborhood Workers.
Potential funding: Tuition revenues, HUD.

23. Monthly one day working conferences on Detroit neighborhood issues.
Anticipated Participation: 9 x 60 = 540
Potential funding: Registration fees, HUD, private support.

24. A national three day conference on neighborhoods.
Anticipated participation: 200
Potential funding: Registration fees, HUD

Urban Life Cycles

25. An indicator based study on the impact of urban life cycles on the need for public and private services and resultant city-wide and neighborhood policy consequences.
Potential funding: To be determined.

26. A seminar on the Urban Life Cycle.
Potential funding: To be determined.

27. Service and applied research referral system on Urban Life Cycle problems: child development, youth issues, family, mid-life changes, and gerontology.
Potential funding: To be determined.

Ecology, Energy, and Environment

28. The development of ecological, energy, and environmental indicators on a regional, city, and neighborhood basis.
Potential funding: NSF, Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency

29. Education Program for Ecological, Energy, and Environmental Workers.
Potential funding: NSF, CETA, HEW, private funding.

30. Computer modeling of sewerage collection and treatment systems.
Potential funding: To be determined.

31. Other specific projects arising from the Hearings.
Potential funding: To be determined.

There are identified working groups related to each of these 31 proposals and to the 6 structural proposals. In some cases, the proposals are worked out in The Detroit Hearings; in other cases, they are either being developed or further refined by working groups. By the end of July, they could be in shape for preliminary presentation to the potential funding sources.

The following series of projects has emerged out of the bibliographic project and out of the policy option papers.

32. A bibliographic search and analysis of city-university collaborative models on urban issues.
Potential funding source: NSF.

33. As the policy option papers make their way through the city structure, a variety of additional projects will develop which will need to find some funding sources.

ACADEMIC RESOURCE ROSTER FOR DETROIT

The following list consists of names of academic resource people who were invited or participated in the hearings, who appeared in the review of contracts or Ph.D. dissertations, or had some other direct or indirect relationship with aspects of this project.

The purpose of the list is to indicate the number of people available. Their specializations and contributions are listed in other parts of the report.

Aberbach, Joel	UofM	PolSci	Bockstael, Eric	WSU	USWC
Abonyi, Melvina	WSU	CUS	Bolger, Rory	WCCC	Ant
Adams, Dorothy	WSU	EdPhD	Bombyk, Marcia	UofM	SocWk
Adams, Floyd A.	WSU	EdPhD	Borman, Paul	WSU	Law
Ager, Joel	WSU	Psych	Booth, Robert	WSU	Lib
Agocs, Carol	WSU	SocPhD	Boudaris, James	WSU	Psych
Agocs, Sandor	WSU	USWC	Boureston, Norman	UofM	N.S. M/P
Albini, Joseph	WSU	Soc	Boyce, James	UofM	SocWk
Alexander, Sheldon	WSU	Psych	Brabson, Howard	WSU	Admin
Anderson, James	WSU	CUS	Brown, Noah	UofM	Human Genetics
Anderson, James	MEHSC		Brewer, George J.	UofM	PolSc
Anderson, S. Calud	WSU	EdPhD	Bruse, Brown	WSU	Ed
Antisdel, Arthur E.	WSU	SocWk	Burnett, Mary		
Antipe, Gregor	WSU	Bio	Caldwell, J.R.	UofM	Inter Medicine
Anton, Thomas	UofM	PolSci	Callard, Esther	WSU	CA
Aronow, Regina	WSU	Bus	Canfield, Michael	WSU	McG
Aswad, Barbara	WSU	Anthro	Cargan, Leonard	WSU	SocPhD
Athens, Lonni	WSU	Soc	Carron, Eloise M.	WSU	EdPhD
Bachorik, Dennis	WSU	CUS	Casey, Genevieve	WSU	Lib
Bader, Barbara	UofM	Psych	Cason, David Jr.	UofM	PhD Art/Arch
Baker, Gwenn	UofM	Ed	Cassel, Thomas	WSU	Pysch
Baranyai, Lillian	WSU	EdPhD	Cave, William	UofM	ACE
Barich, Dewey	WSU	EdPhD	Chand, Alma	WSU	Med
Barr, Martin	WSU	Admin	Childs, John	WSU	Ed
Bartke, Richard	WSU	Law	Cigler, Beverly	WSU	PolSci
Becherer, Richard	WSU	Bus	Cobb, David Jr.	UofM	
Benjamin, Ernst	WSU	Mont	Cohen, Malcolm	UofM	Econ
Berecek, Kathleen	UofM	Physio	Coker, Necia	WSU	Ed
Berkowitz, Sidney J.	WSU	EdPhD	Coleman, Thomas	WSU	Ed
Berlin, Larry	UofM	ACE	Colewell, Peter	WSU	EcoPhD
Bharucha-Redi,Rodabe	WSU	Env	Cook, Fred	WSU	Ed
Bies, John	WSU	Ed	Contoni, Louis J.	WSU	Ed
Binion, Victoria	UofM	Psych	Coombs, Lalagene	UofM	Pop Studies
Bla, Richard	WSU	PolSci	Cornelius, John	WSU	CUS
Blivernich, David	WSU	PhysEd			
Blood, Robert O. Jr.	UofM	Soc			
Blouin, Francis	UofM	His			
Bobes, Marvin	WSU	USWC			

Corsa, Leslie	UofM	PopPlg	Frackelton, Dorothy	WSU	Adm
Cos, John	WSU		Freedman, Ronald	UofM	PopStud
Cranford, Beauforte	WSU	McG	Freedman, Deborah	UofM	Econ
Crisp, Robert C.	UofM		Friedland, Lou L.	WSU	PolSci
Crosby, Emerak A.	WSU	EdPhD	Frohardt-Lane, K.	UofM	PubHlt
Cushman, Edward L.	WSU	Hillb	Furtado, Andre	WSU	USWC
Cushnier, Alex	WSU	Dance	Fusfeld, Daniel	UofM	Econ
Dade, Jerald D.	UofM	Psych	Galante, Ferdinand	WSU	EdPhD
Dalto, Guy	WSU	Soc	Galasser, Paul	UofM	SocWk
Davis, Beverly	UofM	Med	Gardner, Judith	WSU	USWC
Davis, Duncan L.	UofM		Gardner, Lamar	WSU	Psych
Davis, Stephan	WSU	Eng	Garn, Stanley	UofM	Anthro
Datta, Tappan	WSU	Eng	Garvin, Charles	UofM	SocWk
Dauffenbach, Robert	WSU	Eco	Gefvert, Constance	WSU	Eng
Deguisti, Dominic	WSU	Med	Genser, Lillian	WSU	W/P
Denning, Bernadina	WSU	EdPhD	George, B.J.	WSU	Law
DeSpelder, J.	WSU	Bus	Getzan, Bruce	WCCC	
DeWitt, John	WSU	Ed	Gilb, Corrine	WSU	Hist
Dillick, Sidney	WSU	SocWk	Gingrich, Steward	WSU	EdPhD
Doherty, Victor	WSU	Bus	Girard, Charles	WSU	PsPhD
Doherty, Edmund	WSU	Soc	Glaberman, Martin	WSU	USWC
Dohrs, Fred	WSU	Geog	Glass, Thomas	WSU	EdPhD
Douglass, Richard	UofM	SocWk	Glazer, Sidney	WSU	Hist
Dowd, James	WSU	Soc	Glysson, Eugene	UofM	Engi
Doyle, Guy	WSU	Ed	Goldberg, Theodor	WSU	Med
Driggs, Gerald	M/P		Gordon, Charles	WSU	StuSvc
Duggan, Thomas	WSU	Soc	Gordus, Adon	UofM	Chem
Duncan, Otis D.	UofM	PopStud	Greiner, Donald	UofM	
			Graves, Forrest	WSU	Soc
Elliot, Donald	WSU	Psych	Gromolak, Norman	WSU	PolSci
Epstein, Irwin	UofM	SocWk	Griffin, James	WSU	EcoPhD
Erfurt, John C.	UofM	Labor/ Ind Rel	Groves, Robert	UofM	Sociol
			Gullen, George	WSU	Admin
Eshelman, J. Ross	WSU	Soc	Gutowski, John	WSU	Eng
			Gurin, Gerald	UofM	ISR
Farley, Reynolds	UofM	PopStud	Gurin, Patricia	UofM	ISR
Featherman, David	UofM		Gottesman, Leonard	UofM	Psych
Fein, Greta	UofM	SchoolEd			
Feinstein, Otto	WSU	PolSci	Haber, William	UofM	Econo
Feld, Selia	UofM	SocWk	Hadley, Rose	WSU	EdPhD
Fellin, Philip A.	UofM	SocWk	Haenicke, Diether	WSU	Admin
Fenster, Eric	WSU	USWC	Hamm, William G.	UofM	Inst Lab &Indus Rel
Ferman, Louis	UofM	ILIR			
Ferman, Patricia	UofM	PopStud	Harbin, Shirley	WSU	
Fisher, Claude S.	UofM		Harburg, Ernest	UofM	UrbHealth Res
Fisher, Robert D.	UofM				
Foote, Andrea	UofM	Soc	Hartman, David	WSU	USWC
Forte, Sylvia	WSU	USWC	Hartung, Frank	WSU	Soc
Fox, Greer Litton	M/P		Haughton, Ronald	WSU	Admin

Hauhenstein, L.S.	UofM		Klein, Bernard	UofM(D)	PolSci
Henderson, Hendris	WSU	Ed	Kleinman, Rose	WSU	CUS
Hendrahan, Robert	WSU	Ed	Knight, Gordon	WSU	Bus
Hess, Joseph	WSU	Med	Knoke, David	UofM	
Hesselbart, Susan	UofM	PsychCare	Kornbluh, Hyman	UofM	Ed
Hetzel, Otto	WSU	Law	Kornegay, Francis	UofM	
Hill, Jane	WSU	Anth	Kotilla, Ted	WSU	USWC
Hinks, Richard	WSU	CUS	Kottis, Athens	WSU	EcoPhD
Hinzman, Gordon	WSU	USWC	Kottis, George	WSU	EcoPhD
Hleiberman, Lill.	UofM		Kummler, Ralph	WSU	Engin
Huguchi, Terry	UofM		Kupinsku, Stanley	UofM	Soc
Hoffman, Walter	WSU	Comp			
Honzatko, George	WSU	UrbP	LaBouvier-Vief, Gisela	WSU	Geron
House, James S.	UofM	Soc.	Lanning, Geoffrey	WSU	Law
Hunt, Lee	WSU	Pol	Laufer, Arnold	UofM	SocWk
Hyde, Charles	WSU	Hist	Laumann, Edward	UofM	Soc
			LeBeau, Charles	WSU	SocWk
Jackson, James	UofM	ISR	Levi, Kenneth Jay	UofM	Soc
Jackson, Merrill	WSU	USWC	Levin, Don	UofM-D	Soc
Jackson, Murray	UofM	HEd	Lewis, Charles	WSU	PhysEd
Jackson, Robert	UofM	MedSci	Logan, J. Daniel	WSU	Spch
Jalkanen, Arthur	WSU	EdPhD	Losh, Carol	UofM	
Jay, James	WSU	Bio	Lynch, Kathleen	WSU	Psych
Johnson, Arthur	WSU	Adm			
Johnson, Chris	WSU	Hist	Maddox, Gil	WSU	SpPhD
Johnson, George	WSU	Eco	Mahaffey, Maryann	WSU	SocWk
Johnson, Harold	UofM	Gero	Majewski, Penny	WSU	USWC
Jones, Bryan	WSU	PolSci	Marans, Robert	UofM	ISR
Jones, Donald J.	UofM	Math	Margoulias, Harry	WSU	Hist
Jones, John E.	WSU	EdPhD	Marsh, Jeanne C.	UofM	ExtServ
Jones, Lester Lee	UofM	NatRes	Marston, Stephan T.	UofM	InstL&R
Jordan, William Jr.	WSU	USWC	Mason, Philip	WSU	Hist
Jordon, Bonnie C.	UofM	ExtServ	Mason, Thomas	WSU	EdPhD
Juskevice, John	WSU		Mattila, John	WSU	Econ
			McEnerney, J.	WSU	PolSci
Kahana, Boaz	WSU	Geron	McIsaac, Steven	WSU	
Kahana, Eva	WSU	Soc	McFarland, David	UofM	Soc
Kahn, Mark	WSU	Eco	McMann, Richard	WSU	USWC
Kaiser, Calcin	WSU	EdPhD	McKean, Barbara	WSU	USWC
Kaplan, Bernice	WSU		McCrea, Norman	UofM-D	
Kasl, Stanislav V.	UofM		Miller, Joe A.	UofM	InstL&R
Kastenbaum, Stanley	WSU	Psych	Mikels, Sylvan	WSU	Ed
Kelley, Thomas	WSU	PolSci	Mogk, John	WSU	Law
Kennedy, Jessie	WSU	Ed	Monteith, Richard	UofM	PopPlng
Ketterer, Richard	UofM	Psych	Moore, James	WSU	StudSv.
Khasnabis, S.	WSU	Bus	Moore, James	WSU	EcoPhD
Kiesewetter, Trudy	WSU	McG	Moore, Kristin A.	UofM	ExtSer
Kirby, Fred	WSU	EcoPhD	Moore, Percy	WSU	USWC
Kirschner, Stanley	WSU	Chem	Moore, Willis	WSU	Phar

Moss, Leonard	WSU	Anth
Musial, John	WSU	CUS
Murray, Barbara	WSU	EcoPhD
Nabeker, Joellen	WSU	EdPhD
Neely, Barbara	UofM	SocWk
Newby, Robert	WSU	Soc
Nowak, Carol	WSU	Psych
Nussbaum, Harvey	WSU	Bus
O'Neal, Regina	WSU	CIT
Overly, Donald	UofM	
Paauw, Douglas	WSU	Eco
Paige, Jeffery M.	UofM	Socio
Palmer, Hope	WSU	USWC
Payne, David	WSU	EdPhD
Parrish, Charles	WSU	Geron
Perle, Eugene	WSU	Plng
Perkins, Dennis	UofM	ISR
Piccirelli, R.A.	WSU	Engin
Pincus, Lois	WSU	CUS
Phillips, Elizabeth	WSU	SocWk
Place, Richard	WSU	Hist
Plonka, Francis	WSU	Engin
Pilling, Arnold	WSU	Anthro
Quick, Alid	WSU	Psych
Quinn, Robert	UofM	ISR
Raspa, Richard	WSU	USWC
Reed, B.G.	UofM	ISR
Renalda, S.G.	UofM	
Richard, Amy	WSU	Eng
Richard, Larry	WSU	Bus
Rickle, Annette	WSU	
Robinson, Rick	WSU	Anthro
Roccio, Elaine	WSU	Anthro
Roeper, Peter	UofM	Psych
	UrbHealthRes	
Roepke, Ron	WSU	
Rosen, Hjalmar	WSU	Psych
Rosen, Ruth	WSU	Soc
Rosenthal, Marilynn	UofM	Soc
Ross, Mark	UofM	Phys
Rose, Gordon	WSU	Mort
Rossmore, Harold	WSU	Bio
Rothman, Jack	UofM	SocWk
Rucknagel, Donald	UofM	MedSci
Ryan, V.S.	UofM	
Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina	WSU	Soc
Salar, Elizabeth	WCU	C-B
Sanders, Charles H.	WSU	EdPhD
Sands, Gary	WSU	CUS
Sandweiss, Sherwood	WSU	USWC
Saperstein, Alvin	WSU	Phys
Sarri, Rosemary	UofM	SocWk
Schlafmann, Norman J	WSU	Adm
Schull, William	UofM	HumGen
Schumacher, Gerald	WSU	Pharm
Seachore, Stanley	UofM	ISR
Seaver, Frank	WSU	McG
Segal, David	UofM	Soc
Sepulveda, Ciro	WSU	C-B
Sengstock, Mary	WSU	Soc
Shanahan, James	WSU	EcoPhD
Shantz, Carolyn	WSU	Psych
Sheldon, Ann	WSU	Psych
Sheridan, John	WSU	Med
Shuman, Howard	UofM	
Simmons, Richard Jr.	WSU	CUS
Simpkins, Ed	WSU	Ed
Sinclair, Robert	WSU	Geo
Singell, Larry	WSU	EcoPhD
Smith, E. Brooks	WSU	Ed
Smith, Hartford Jr.	WSU	CLL
Smith, Mark	WSU	Ed
Smith, Robert	WSU	Ed
Smitherman, Geneva	WSU	Sp
Smock, Robert	UofM	Sociol
Smock, Sue	WSU	CUS
Solley, Charles	WSU	Psych
Solvick, Stanley	WSU	Hist
Sommerfeld, Donald	UofM	IL&IR
Sotille, Donna	WSU	USWC
Stack, Harold	WSU	USWC
Stagner, Ross	WSU	Psych
Standing, William	MG	PolSci
Stedman, Donald	UofM	Adm
Steslicke, W.E.	WSU	Med
Stevenson, Carter	WSU	CLL
Stevenson, James	WSU	EdPhD
Stitelmand, Leonard	WSU	PolSc
Strickhartz, Richard	WSU	Law
Strobel, Eugene	WCCC	
Stromayer, Ludwif	WSU	EdPhD
Stryker, Joan	WSU	Med
Sturtz, Charles	WSU	
Styles, Margaret	WSU	Nurs

Stynes, Stanley	WSU	Engi	Warner, Kate,	UofM	Arch
Sung, Kyu-taik	UofM		Warren, Donald I.	Oak	Soc
Swanson, John	WSU	Anthro	Warshay, Leon	WSU	Soc
Swartz, Robert	WSU	Geog	Waters, Eleanor	Oakland	
			Waters, Thom	WSU	USWC
Thompson, Bryan	WSU	Geog	Weiner, Lawrence	WSU	Med
Thompson, Wilbur	WSU	Eco	Weintraub, Dan	WSU	
Thomas, Robert K.	WSU	USWC	Wenz, Frederick	WSU	SocPhD
Thornton, Arland	UofM	ISR	Whitten, Charles	WSU	Med
Tintinalli, S.	WSU	Med	Whithey, Steven	UofM	ISR
Tomch, Aida	UofM	Soc	Wildstrom, Stephen	UofM	
Tountas, Socrates	WSU	EcoPhD	Wineman, David	WSU	SocWk
			Wineman, Saul	WSU	USWC
Urick, Richard	WSU	Ed	Wolf, Eleanor	WSU	Soc
Usdan, Michael	M/P	Admin	Wolfe, Donald M.	UofM	Soc
			Wright, Rolland	WSU	USWC
Vandenporten, P.	WSU	EcoPhD	Wrobel, Paul	M-P	
Vintner, Robert D.	UofM	SocWk			
Vinyard, JoEllen	MG	Hist	Young, Garlene	WSU	EdPhD
			Zorn, Jens	UofM	Phys
Walsh, Edward J.	UofM	IL&IR	Sunz, Oliver	UofM	Sociol
Waratt, Mae	UofM		Hsu, D.Y.	WSU	Engin

This list is in now way inclusive of all the talent available in Southeast Michigan in relation to urban issues, or even located at the area's universities. Yet this list alone consists of 391 names.

The structural and programmatic suggestions arising from this project would be the start in mobilizing this talent to help the people of the city.

ADDENDA

RESEARCH ON PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

Rodabe P. Bharucha-Reid

Environmental Studies
and
Department of Psychology

Wayne State University

As the need for energy conservation grows, there is a dire necessity that people be sensitized to problems of scarce resources. In the past it has been true for most environmental crises that technological solutions have often been considered the only solution. More recently, the role of the social sciences in resolving the outcomes of technology is being recognized, and this is especially true in the area of energy research. The formation of new agencies or groups, as ERDA's Consumer Motivation and Behavior Branch or NSF's Socio-Political Impact Resource Group speak to this point. It is not too late for us to realize that with energy, here again, is an environmental problem that must be tackled with a multiple approach in order to be solved. Thus the input of environmental psychology and sociology becomes imperative if a real solution is to be found to the question of energy conservation. Asking the individual to turn down the thermostat is not sufficient. The person has to be motivated to think that the trade-offs between personal comfort and the financial and long-range benefits are worthwhile.

Let us summarize some of the psychological research that has been done in order to change attitudes and produce behavior effective measures for energy conservation.

Research has focused on two issues: awareness and understanding of the energy problem; and energy conserving behavior or actions of consumers. While both sets of research must continue, it would seem to us that the increased understanding and awareness by the public of the national crisis is a long-term project and we would be better off by looking for changes in behavior. The latter are necessary to meet the immediate needs for energy cutbacks.

First, a quick review of present levels of awareness shows us that:

1. People are aware of the energy problem but do not seem to realize the dependence on foreign inputs (only 5% do). Therefore, foreign policy decisions that are unpalatable will be difficult for the American public to accept.

2. Verbal and behavioral components of people's attitudes are at variance. In April 1976, a cross section of the public by 76% said they preferred to cut down their fuel consumption by car pooling. But earlier polls show only 10% car pooled.

The implication of this finding is in line with what we view as the priority research area, a change in behavior is necessary since attitude change does not always result in behavioral change. Such results are not surprising to the psychologist who is familiar with this disparity.

While the above surveys done by Milstein give us indicators on what to look for in understanding the underlying dynamics, the work of Sears during the energy crisis of 1974 deals with the public's reaction and compliance. The results were interesting, if not enlightening.

1. Behavioral compliance was a function more of situational constraints rather than system-governmental support or political partisanship.

2. Citizens alienated by the system were just as likely to comply as those who are a part of the system.

3. Partisanship was a stronger variable than system support.

The second focus of research, which is on techniques for present conservation of energy, are as follows:

General Areas

1. Feedback - Amount of energy consumed is monitored and the consumer is informed right away. This helps the person control their activities.

2. Voluntary vs. Mandatory Compliance - Reducing energy consumption may be legislated with penalties, or various reward systems may be set up to make it voluntary and acceptable.

3. Labeling of Consumer Goods According to Energy Consumed - Life cycle pricing of appliances, i.e., initial purchase price plus cost of operation.

4. Weatherization plus Motivation - Volunteers will have federally-financed weatherization of homes, combined talks to motivate citizens on the merits of energy conservation.

In our present discussions, we will concentrate on what measures may be taken locally in Detroit and Wayne County areas to apply some of these psychological measures as well as others to the question of energy consumption and conservation by both householders as well as those in offices dealing with energy.

1. Feedback - Energy consumption information must be broken down in an individual unit basis. This

   a. applies especially to having individually-metered buildings rather than master-metered buildings. Research shows 35% less energy being used in the individually-metered buildings. This would require in a number of cases the help of the utility companies as well as city departments, such as those dealing with water consumption, sewage, transportation and environmental maintenance.

   b. Feedback that is given daily to consumers reduces energy use by approximately 10% and therefore quick and cheap methods of implementing this on a wide scale must be researched.

   c. When voluntary acceptance of reduction goals are set up, consumption can go down 13%. Variables such as sex, age and occupation may be looked at to see where such setting of goals may work best.

   d. Commitments that are public vs. private should be tried out with the strong hypothesis that public commitment as in a block club, neighborhood association or office meetings would increase compliance, further cutting down energy consumption. Appropriate groups would have to be identified and their cooperation solicited.

2. Competition, with one's own previous record or with neighbors in other office units, would be a strong motivation for cutting back on energy consumption. Competition at a departmental level might necessitate pitting the local department against that in another city in the Michigan area.

3. In line with the encouragement to be competitive, and survey findings which suggest that people prefer policies and actions that reward rather than penalize, recognition awards for units that conserve the most seem absolutely necessary. These can take the form of statements by high public officials as the director of a city department or even the mayor, or actual monetary and other rewards which commend the efforts of individual officials.

In general, we might suggest on the basis of survey data that psychological research can help immeasurably in picking out variables that have a controlling impact on energy consumption. Survey data also suggests that

attitudes of consumers must be researched since for instance if house temperature, family health and comfort are closely related in the person's perception, more energy is consumed by the family. Comfort of the family seems to be the most important variable. We need to find out what will offset the need for comfort.

We agree with Maloney and Ward who suggest that "the ecological crisis is a crisis of maladaptive behavior. Ultimately the solution lies with the sciences that deal with human behavior." While research in the area of techniques and attitudes has been progressing, the interface between two areas of research needs further investigation. How techniques may be applied on a large scale in an urban environment, such as Detroit, need investigation. The demographic characteristics that are unique or the economic and land use problems that are peculiar to this region suggest that both general models need to be developed, as well as applications to local needs. For example, cut down in street lighting may be perfectly acceptable in one city, but not acceptable in another city with high levels of crime. Cities that are underpopulated relative to land area may need to conserve more in office use than cutback by householders. Thus, attitude or behavior change research must be geared to some extent to be in line with local energy usage.

ADDENDA

Listed below are the references to our section in The Detroit Hearings, which were omitted. As we discussed on the phone, you can add them in an appendum in the second set of papers. I have suggested a heading, but please feel free to modify it.

Omitted references in the working paper, "The Neighborhood Structure" in Feinstein and Seaver (eds) The Detroit Hearings. Detroit: Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University. 1977 p 117-118.

1. Some of the following points are discussed in the summary of studies on neighborhoods in Eames and Goode, Anthropology of the City. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. 1977. Chapt. 5.

2. Suttles. The Social Order of the Slum. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1968.

3. Valentines. "Making the Scene, Digging the Action and Telling It Like It Is." in Whitten and Szwed. (eds) Afro-American Anthropology. New York: The Free Press, 1970.

4. Aswad, "The Southeast Dearborn Arab Community Struggles for Survival Against Urban 'Renewal'" in B. Aswad, (ed) Arabic Speaking Communities in American Cities. Staten Island: Center for Migration Studies & AAUG. 1974.

5. Uzell, "The Interaction of Population and Locality in the Development of Squatter Settlements in Lima: in Cornelium and Trueblood (eds) Latin American Urban Research. p 113-134.

6. Hain and Springer, "Some Notes on Decentralization & Citizen Participation," City Plan Commission. Detroit 1971.

APPENDIX I: The Policy Option Papers

Based on the March 31, 1977 memorandum entitled: "Progress Report - NSF Grant: University-City Consortium, 1. Pilot Programs" and subsequent discussion with City of Detroit officials, seventeen problems were identified where the assistance of university faculty might be helpful. In response to the problems put forth by City officials, two hundred invitations were mailed to Wayne State University and University of Michigan faculty, who had been previously identified as being interested in urban affairs or the problems of Detroit.

In this section of the appendix we present the following:

A. Requests from the City: Identification of Problems for Resolution by University-Community Consortium:

1. Eonomic Development
2. Availability of Mortgage Money
3. The Revenue Area
4. Special Assessments
5. Pension Reform
6. Block Grant Formula
7. Federal Tax Policy and the City
8. Land Use Planning
9. Housing Supply, Vacancies, and Abandonment
10. Vacant Lots
11. Parking for Shopper
12. Huron Metropolitan Park Authority
13. Natural Resources
14. Need for Doctors
15. Energy Conservation
16. Sewage and Sludge Disposal
17. Availability of Liquor and Alcoholism

B. Responses to City Request: Policy Option Papers

1. Organization of an Industrial Development Unit
2. Citizen's Industrial Development Agency
3. State Legislation for Worker-Owned Facilities
4. Organization for Job Development
5. Manpower Programs for Youth Unemployment
6. Detroit Pay Scales: Discussion and Policy Options
7. Tax Reform Lobby for Detroit
8. Possible Techniques for Recycling Unused Land
9. Oversupply of Housing
10. Regional Considerations in Detroit Housing Policy

APPENDIX I (Continued)

11. Residential Demolition in Detroit
12. Commercial Strip Rehabilitation
13. Voluntary Household Relocation Program
14. Community as Landlord
15. Youth Maintenance Services to Elderly
16. Parking for Shoppers Downtown
17. Downtown Parking
18. Nutrition for Seniors - Fish Farming
19. Eliminating Wastes and Recycling Resources
20. Establishing an Energy Management Task Force
21. Sewage and Sludge Disposal
22. Land Use Histories of Detroit's Early Areas
23. Violent Crime

APPENDIX I: The Policy Option Papers

A. Requests from the City: Identification of Problems for Resolution by University-Community Consortium:

1. Economic Development

Economic development is a major concern of Detroit. Innovation in this endeavor is urgently needed. Preliminary discussions with Detroit's Planning Department indicate favorable predisposition toward work being conducted by Professor John Mattila* and the Center for Urban Studies' program proposals for generating economic targets** and developing a directory delineating and describing the full range of agencies, organizations, activities, and tools pertinent to the economic development of Detroit. The following questions are presented for resolution:

a) What can Detroit do to encourage facility development?
b) How can the Consortium assist the City in the identification of development incentives? What are these incentives? Are these incentives working in other cities?
c) Are there any new trends favoring the creative use of zoning in stimulating economic development?

2. Availability of Mortgage Money

It is difficult for certain categories of individuals, residing in particular parts of the City, to obtain mortgages. In response to this problem, the City asks:

a) What can be done to loosen mortgage money from Detroit banks?

*John M. Mattila and James A. Kurre, Detroit Intra-Metropolitan Industrial Location Study, (City of Detroit: Wayne State University, 1977).

**Wayne State University, Center for Urban Studies, "Economic Development for Detroit: A Research Proposal for Generating Economic Targets (GET)," (December, 1976).

3. The Revenue Area

One problem facing the City of Detroit, aside from the grand problem of its budget deficit, is collecting fees for dog licenses, bicycle licenses, landscaping licenses, and similar small assessments. As a result of this problem, the following questions present themselves for resolution by the Consortium:

a) How much revenue is Detroit losing from its inability to collect small assessments?
b) How can the City improve its ability to enforce the collection of these fees?
c) Is there a simple procedure for catching those in violation of fee payments?

4. Special Assessments

Detroit has an underutilized bonding capacity for special assessments. These special assessments have a wide and flexible use, such as those used in the repair and construction of sidewalks. The major question is:

a) How can the City increase its utilization of special assessments and avoid the political flack that such a course of action would arouse?

5. Pension Reform

In preliminary discussion, the need for pension reform was mentioned. In particular:

a) What is the feasibility of a local/private pension investment program, as opposed to Social Security?
b) Could investment in a local pension program be recaptured for facility investment by the City?

6. Block Grant Formula

Revisions in the block grant formula have left a complicated set of regulations for administrators to decipher. The City asks:

a) What potential impacts are attributable to the revision in the block grant formula, and how can their application be made beneficial to Detroit?

7. Federal Tax Policy and the City

There is a need to identify and analyze tax policies, revenue sharing formulas, tax incentives and "loopholes," particularly in view of the role they play in exacerbating the abandonment of the City by individuals and businesses. It is in the interested of the City to answer the following:

a) Which federal tax policies impact the most on the abandonments of the City?
b) Which federal tax advantages, other than the property tax and mortgage interest deductions, encourage individuals and businesses to relocate in the suburbs?
c) How does the City coordinate its efforts in lobbying to change the existing tax policies that are detrimental to it?

8. Land Use Planning

Detroit is in the process of revising its Master Plan. This document, which in the past has emphasized a traditional approach to physical planning, represents a new attempt at social and economic considerations. The following questions suggest themselves:

a) How does the City coordinate the goals of the new Master Plan with those of agencies entrenched in traditional bureaucratic objectives?
b) What innovative approaches to land use planning are being attempted in other American cities?

9. Housing Supply, Vacancies, and Abandonment

Over the last seven years, more housing units have been constructed than the number of families being formed to inhabit them. As a result, an over-supply of housing has developed, which, unfortunately, leads to higher levels of vacancy and abandonment. In discussing this problem, the City would like to know:

a) How can it efficiently eliminate the over-supply of housing?
b) Can a pattern of demolition be organized to replace the present system of haphazardly razing structures?
c) How can the City promote the construction of specialty housing to meet the specific needs of individuals? How big is the market?

d) Should property owners be charged for boarding-up and demolition of their house? What are the anticipated effects of the program?
e) In what geographical areas should the City focus its demolition process so as to open large tracts of land for development?

10. Vacant Lots

Vacant lots become available at the rate of 4,000 each year, and all of its occurence about the City is random. Responsibility to find a solution or, at least, establishing creative alternatives for using vacant lots becomes pronounced each passing year. One creative suggestion calls for reforestation of vacant lots, in which trees grown on these vacant lots are harvested at periodic intervals for either the pulp industry or burned as fuel in electrical generation plants. Many similar ideas may exist, and Detroit officials ask the following:

a) How does the City best utilize its vacant lots?
b) Does it landscape the lots for beautification, or does it put the land to productive use?

11. Parking for Shoppers

The downtown area needs more parking lots. Some areas of the central business district have too many parking spaces; others have too little. The following questions are raised:

a) How can the City use the limited area around its shopping nodes to accomodate more cars?
b) How does the City accomplish this without tearing down homes, businesses, and historical structures?
c) Is the construction of above/below ground parking structures a solution?
d) What new alternatives are evolving elsewhere in the nation in regard to downtown parking?

12. Huron Metropolitan Park Authority

Detroit contributes $1.4 million each year to the Huron Metropolitan Park Authority. To the City's displeasure, recreation facilities are provided in locations which are a great distance from those most in need of leisure activity. Decision-makers seek advice in answering the following:

a) How can Detroit obtain a more equitable return share of the revenues it contributes to the Huron Metropolitan Park Authority?

13. Natural Resources

Detroit has long been one of the nation's largest suppliers of table and commercial salt. It is a plentiful and easily accessible resource in the metropolitan area. The fact gives rise to the following:

a) Are there any additional natural resources in the Detroit area that may be extracted for possible export, and hence, job generation?

14. Need for Doctors

There is a "perceived" loss of doctors in the central city, with some specialties totally unrepresented. In response:

a) What can the City do to encourage more doctors to practice in the inner city?

15. Energy Conservation

With the increased cost of energy, Detroit has dialed down its physical plant in order to conserve. The City asks if it is doing enough.

a) How does the City coordinate its efforts to decrease energy consumption and save costs in heating/lighting/cooling its public buildings?

16. Sewage and Sludge Disposal

The sewage disposal problem is growing daily in Detroit. The issue is the removal of heavy metals from this sludge and its proper disposal. Currently the City burns its sludge, but this wreaks havoc with the City's clean air program. In hopes of finding a remedy the City asks:

a) How does it dispose of heavy metal sludge?
b) How can the sludge be burned without leaving a residue of effluvium?
c) Are capacity constraints too tight to produce a change in the existing system of operations?

17. Availability of Liquor and Alcoholism

In certain areas of the City, the availability of liquor abounds. Basic research questions are posed:

a) Is there a correlation between the availability of liquor and the rate of alcoholism?
b) What would be the effect of reducing the number of establishments selling liquor on the rate of alcoholism in the surrounding neighborhoods?
c) Is the crime rate higher in those areas of the City where the number of establishments selling liquor is the greatest?

B. Response to City Requests: The Policy Option Papers.

Memo on the Organization of an Industrial Development Unit for Detroit

By Louis A. Ferman
June 17, 1977

One of the oft-repeated priorities in Detroit is to retain and enlarge the existing industrial base to prevent an erosion of job opportunities for Detroit's citizens. Although the attraction of new industry should be stressed, it is obvious that a major effort must be mounted to keep Detroit-based companies from becoming "runaways." There are several reasons for this. First, the best advertisement to attract new companies is the existence of stable, old firms that find the area attractive and continue a strong commitment to stay put. Second, a definite conclusion of the Mandell Report[1] is that a considerable number of Detroit-based companies are considering or have considered relocation from the Detroit area. These companies are at a "tipping point" and it is a matter of some conjecture as to what would induce them to stay. Although there is broad disagreement on what should be done, no one denies that some course of action is necessary. Finally, keeping such companies in Detroit not only means holding jobs but a number of these companies have the potential to expand so that new job opportunities could be created. It may very well be that questions about potential relocations introduce considerable uncertainty into decisions to expand existing facilities so that new job opportunities could be created. These issues make it urgent to look at the possibilities for retaining these companies in the Detroit area.

1. The recommendation is made for the establishment and staffing of an industrial development unit to act as a resource for companies making a decision about relocation.

   a. We believe that the unit should be an integral part of the community development machinery of the city government and

[1] Lewis Mandell, Industrial Location Decisions in the Detroit Area: A Comparative Study. Prepared for New Detroit, Inc., Institute for Social Research, December, 1972.

should be directly under the authority of the executive office.

b. We believe that the chief of the unit should report directly to the mayor and have a title consistent with the authority and prestige needed to mobilize municipal departments and resources to provide aid to companies.

c. We believe that the unit should serve three roles: "switchboard," connecting the company to a variety of community resources; mediator, acting as lubricator in disputes between the company and community or associational groups; and resource procurer, serving to obtain certain goods and services (building, protective services) that the company requires to stay put.

d. We believe that the staffing of the unit should be minimal with the main need for specialized expertise (manpower planning, consultant services) to be contracted out to private or academic organizations. The major effort of the unit should be coordinative rather than the delivery of services.

2. The recommendation is made for the establishment of a "community advisory committee" to the unit appointed by the executive department and representative of management, labor, academia, and civic life.

a. We believe that this committee should be prestigeful to the extent that it can commit the resources of a wide range of organizations for the work of the unit.

b. We believe that this committee should have both an advisory and monitoring function regarding the work of the unit. It should test out both priorities and techniques of the unit and make recommendations for change.

3. The recommendation is made that the unit have considerable autonomy and discretion in the setting up of ad hoc task forces drawn from municipal departments and civic life to deal with the problems of any one company.

a. We believe that a wide range of municipal departments should be represented at regular staff sessions of the unit so that problems of industrial development may be brought closer to the everyday life of city government.

b. We recognize the necessity for the flexibility and informality of such a unit and its removal from the traditional red tape problems of city organization.

4. The recommendation is made that the staffing of the unit recognize the need for human relation skills and technical skills to deal with emotional and economic problems of companies that are in trouble.

   a. We believe that the unit should have sufficient expertise to make a thorough and quick study of the client company and its relationship to prevailing industry patterns.

   b. We believe that the unit should have sufficient expertise to make a thorough study of the structure of the industry, including manpower and technological trends, growth patterns and previous experience with relocations.

   c. We believe the unit should have the expertise to study the social structure of the company, especially its decision-making patterns and previous experience with change.

   d. We believe the unit should have the expertise to understand the dynamics of change within the company. Not only would it be necessary to identify <u>who</u> shapes policy in <u>what</u> manner but also <u>how</u> that individual may be reached.

5. The recommendation is made that in developing the unit, the need to "cut red tape" for the company should be fully recognized.

   a. We believe the unit should have the prestige and coordinative ability to speak for the city government. Its line of access is such that it should be able to handle the range of company concerns with city government rather than the company dealing with municipal departments.

   b. We believe that the unit should be a coordinative link to other community agencies (unions, land developers) so that all questions can be handled by a single source.

Citizens' Industrial Development Agency: A "Fight-Back" Policy Option for Industry Retention and Job Creation

NSF - City/University Consortium Project

By Dennis Bachorik
May 25, 1977

OVERVIEW:

It is the purpose of this policy option paper to describe a means by which the need for jobs, capital investment funds, and relief for economically depressed Detroit can be met. In addition to proposing the creation of a Citizens' Industrial Development Agency (hereafter referred to as CIDA), the discussion component of this paper lists alternative means for financing the CIDA fund, prescribes its powers and duties, and explains how surplus revenues (profits) may be returned to Detroit residents.

BACKGROUND:

Between 1970-75 Detroit lost 433 industrial establishments -- they either folded completely or moved out of the area -- while it gained 290 new firms for a net loss of 143. Of these, 50 went to Oakland County, 20 to Macomb County, and 34 to other locations in Wayne County. In addition, this continuing industrial migration resulted in a loss of 148,000 jobs between 1960-70.

The technological transition from "loft industries" to spread-out automated plants has, in part, attributed to industrial migration to the suburbs. But a significant factor is the shortage of capital investment funds (particularly for smaller industries) so vital for plant expansion, replacement of machinery, and the creation of jobs. In this regard, consider the variety of tax incentives that are employed to encourage industrial growth.

Although many economists advocate change at the federal level to stimulate the flow of capital investment funds, Detroit does have an option by which it can "fight back."

DISCUSSION:

In order to cope with the myriad problems of our local economy, the option of creating a Citizens' Industrial Development Agency is offered for consideration.

The tax system could be used as a vehicle for raising capital investment funds -- via a 10% to 20% investment surcharge on resident income taxes, rechanneling budget surpluses into the fund, utilizing a portion of block grant funds (if permitted by HUD), or a combination of these methods. It should not be necessary to remind decision-makers that the difference between wealth and poverty is investment and capital formation, not spending all of one's income on today's needs.

In the case of an investment surcharge, these variable funds would be placed in a quasi-governmental agency (CIDA) whose sole purpose would be to stimulate and provide funds for capital growth and expansion. At the 1976 resident income tax level, a 10% surcharge would produce about $8 million annually. With these and other designated funds, the agency would make below market interest loans, purchase bonds, convertibles, preferred stocks, warrants, and utilize singly or in combination these investment tools to attract industry to the City. In principle, the Detroit taxpayer would become a shareholder in this enterprise and, by doing so, would exercise a degree of constructive participation in our local economic system and reap rewards from business winners.

In the case of a general budget surplus, the money could be rechanneled into the CIDA fund. If this method of financing the CIDA fund were to be used, the rechanneling of the projected 1976-77 budget surplus ($6.8 million) would be a propitious occasion for initiating the CIDA.

Regardless of the method used to initiate the CIDA fund, dividends, interest, and capital gains from these investments would be returned to the CIDA; which, in turn, would periodically transfer these "earnings" to the (1) Treasury Department -- who would translate this collective payment into tax credits (or what may be referred to as taxpayer dividends) that individuals would subtract from their City taxes due; (2) growing industries that need capital for expansion; (3) new or existing enterprises that may need venture capital; or (4) any combination of the above.

The basic stipulation in advancing CIDA funds to lagging or new industries is that the money be used in ways that would help create new jobs for Detroit's unemployed, discouraged, and underemployed residents. Even industries that failed would not be a complete loss to the City. The jobs and taxes generated as well as new plant construction would represent partial benefits.

To ensure that all interests are represented in the disbursement of CIDA funds, a Board of Directors would be appointed and elected. For instance, the Board of Directors of CIDA may be composed of three persons appointed by the Mayor, three by Common Council, and five elected by the taxpayers. Ballots would be periodically included in the Detroit resident tax forms as a means by which the citizen-selected Board members would be elected.

CONCLUSION:

The CIDA is an entrepreneurial approach to the solution of the inter-related problems of our local economy, and it does not place an undue hardship on two crucial segments of our population -- namely the poor, who spend every penny they get and cannot fight inflation by saving money, and the working middle class, the already over-taxed backbone of our economy. There is no reason for any Detroiter -- particularly those who "lose out" as a result of economic disaster -- to suffer the ravages of economic deprivation in such an affluent region. The CIDA would be a multi-purpose tool which could (1) restore faith and confidence in our local governmental and business institutions, (2) help mitigate economic downturns, (3) increase private sector employment, (4) provide greater social equity, and (5) increase the City's tax base and eventually reduce the resident tax burdens.

NSF University-Community Consortium Project: A A Policy Option Paper

State Legislation to Help Establish Worker Owned and Operated Facilities (Worker's Cooperatives)

Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University
April 21, 1977
By John Cornelius

Detroit has been gradually losing its economic base for more than twenty years, and the economic decline has accelerated in recent years. Specifically, Detroit has lost 148,000 jobs between 1960-70. In the manufacturing sector alone, Detroit employment decreased by 116,000 between 1954-72. In a more recent five-year period -- 1967-72 -- manufacturing employment in Detroit dropped even more sharply -- by 29,300 jobs!

A recently completed study by Professor John Mattila of W.S.U. shows that Detroit had a net loss 248 (or 19%) of its manufacturing establishments between 1970-75. More than half of these establishments (143) either went out of business or moved outside the seven-county SEMCOG region. Plant shutdowns and out-of-state relocations have had a crippling effect on the local and state economies. In Detroit, hundreds of factories, plants and warehouses lay abandoned and idle. Although officially estimated unemployment is no longer at depression levels in Detroit, it remains far above the national average.

One method of avoiding the economic and social disruption brought on by plant shutdowns and relocations is to establish worker's cooperatives in place of privately owned and operated establishments. Under the cooperative concept, an enterprise which is planning to shut down or relocate outside of Michigan could be purchased and democratically owned and operated by the employees. Thus, production would continue and jobs would be retained.

All of Michigan could benefit from the creation of a mechanism to facilitate the transition from privately owned firms to worker's cooperatives. State legislation would be required to make the worker's cooperative option a viable addition to the several economic development tools and mechanisms now existing in Michigan.

Worker's cooperatives have been successfully operating in a wide variety of industries for many years. The $25 million Puget Sound Plywood company became a worker-owned cooperative in the depression years of the '30s when the private management could not operate the company at a profit. The firm has been operating successfully as a worker's cooperative since then, and now employs 270 people. In fact, there are more than a dozen cooperative plywood factories in the Northwest.

Three years ago, the corporate owners of the Vermont Asbestos Company announced that they were closing the asbestos mine. A small group of the 175 miners started a movement to raise funds to buy the mine and keep their jobs. They were successful in getting the State government of Vermont to back a loan from a bank for $2 million. They promptly installed the pollution control equipment required by the federal government and were able to continue operations. Both the environmental and economic health of the community was preserved.

There are numerous other examples of worker-owned and operated firms in the U.S., though we are not as developed in this direction as most Western nations. Of course, there is no single answer to the problems of business decline and unemployment in central cities. This proposal suggests another developmental option, a tool to be used under the appropriate circumstances. Keeping people at work in facilities that may close down (or creating new industries and services where the workers are the owners and managers) goes beyond the "humanization" and "quality of life" concerns so well publicized in recent years. If people are able to continue working, they help maintain economic stability in their community. Just as tax cuts and incentives are used to stimulate economic growth and employment, financial assistance or loan guarantees should be made available to eligible worker groups that are faced with plant shutdowns and unemployment. The costs of helping the workers buy plants that are closing must be balanced against the costs not only to the individuals and their families, but to taxpayers -- through

unemployment compensation and various welfare costs (e.g., food stamps, medicare, medicaid, and other social services). In addition, personal and corporate income taxes and property taxes are lost when businesses close and jobs are terminated.

Suggested Actions

State assistance would be essential in helping groups of workers convert their plants from privately owned and operated facilities to worker owned and operated facilities. To begin with, advance notice of plant closings is necessary if workers are to have sufficient time to organize efforts to purchase the facility. In Wisconsin, a 60 day advance notice is required of any corporation planning to close a plant in that state. In Ohio, a two year advance notice is rquired. Michigan should consider similar legislation. Alternatively, banks and other lending institutions might be used for this purpose. They frequently hear the first news about businesses up for sale or having financial problems.

Once a plant closing is announced, workers should be informed about the worker's cooperative option and the assistance available to them. Such a service might be provided by an Office of the Michigan Department of Commerce. Assistance might also be provided in helping management and workers reach agreement on a purchase price and terms.

Prior to the extension of any government financial assistance, the State should conduct some sort of review function to determine (1) whether State assistance is justified, and (2) what kinds of assistance are most appropriate. Assistance should be given only to those businesses which have a real chance to operate successfully.

The State could be instrumental in helping worker cooperatives secure:

* low-interested (subsidized) loans, or loan guarantees
* EDA assistance
* CETA funds for training, particularly management training
* foundation grants for job training, job creation or counseling assistance.

Since Detroit would be a major beneficiary of legislation which would facilitate the establishment of worker cooperatives, the Mayor and Detroit's legislators should support and lobby on behalf of these initiatives.

A Memo on the Organization of Job Development for the City of Detroit

By Louis A. Ferman
June 11, 1977

Introduction

One of the recurring problems in Detroit has been the lack of job opportunities for hard-to-employ workers (underskilled, underemployed, undereducated). One dimension of the problem has been the resistance of Detroit-area employers to recruit workers from the ranks of the hard-to-employ except in times of labor shortages. For the most part, Detroit manpower agencies have waited for job orders from employers in which the requirements for employment and qualifications have been set by the employer. Few attempts have been made to develop outreach programs in which the agency has some voice in developing the job to fit available clientele. In spite of the fact that more and more incentives are being offered to industry to employ the hard-to-employ (on-the-job training contracts and subsidies; tax write-off; low interest loans), there has been no systematic attempt to develop jobs in either the public or private sector of Detroit using these incentives.

What is Being Proposed

At present, the job development function is scattered over a dozen agencies with various degrees of expertise. These job development activities are uncoordinated, competitive and lacking in focus. What is more important, we suspect that the job strategies adapted by manpower agencies are not based on systematic analysis and planning, but rather on established, and often inappropriate, practices. We would guess the job strategy most often employed by job development units is that of job solicitation, while the economic situation of today calls for a relatively heavier emphasis on job creation. At the same time, current attempts to create jobs in the public and private sectors are not well coordinated with the activities of job development units in manpower agencies. Finally, we suspect that for the most part job development is having minimal impact on the job problems of the hard-to-employ.

Our basic aim in this memo is to improve the effectiveness of job development activities in manpower agencies.

We make the following recommendations:

1. A central agency (or facility) for job development should be established with the following functions:

a. Finding jobs for the hard-to-employ through regular or new channels.

b. Coordinating and managing private and community resources to increase employability of the hard-to-employ (for example, the arrangement for transportation or arrangement for ongoing medical services to make and keep the client employable).

c. Providing ongoing communication and linkage between the agency, training center, employer, work supervisor, and worker.

d. Negotiating and using salesmanship with employers to modify entrance standards or to restructure jobs for the hard-to-employ worker.

e. Providing follow-up services to develop job mobility potential for clients (for example, job-related training).

f. Creating new jobs by negotiation with public or private agency officials.

g. Changing attitudes and role of employer by involving and identifying with the project.

h. Providing supportive services to hard-to-place workers and to various management groups.

i. Developing studies of industries, plants, and community structures to locate job shortages and identify employment procedures that impede employment of the hard-to-place worker.

j. Supplementing placement procedures by counselling and addition of services to make client job-ready.

k. Supplementing expertise of management in counselling, dispute handling, job engineering, and corporate manpower planning to improve job opportunities for the hard-to-employ worker.

l. Acting as a "broker" or expediter of community agency services to increase employment prospects of the hard-to-employ (for example, obtaining OJT subsidies or developing a multi-agency package of technical assistance).

The extensive range of activities required by job developing raises four important organizational considerations. First, there is the need to recognize that these activities must be embodied in a team effort with a number of work roles. It is more exact to speak of "a member of a job development team" rather than of a job developer. Job development requires the organization of a number of work roles and the recruitment of individuals with differing specialties rather than the recruitment of a "single job developer type" who can perform all of the activities needed in job development. One of the most serious drawbacks in agency planning for job development is the failure to recognize this multiplicity of activities and to organize it into a series of well-defined and distinguishable roles with clear areas of responsibility and coordination. An all too frequent problem in multi-agency job development was to rely on a single individual to perform many of these tasks. Consequently, few tasks were accomplished satisfactorily and there was considerable "fuzziness of intent" in job development activities. Role overload is a common problem in job development and it is best to recognize that an intensive diagnosis of local market hard-core unemployment problems must be undertaken in order to identify the necessary job development activities and to divide them into manageable work roles.

A second organizational problem stems from the need to recognize that a job development team will undergo change in activities from its initiation to a period of mature growth. This growth and development will require the need for certain skills at one stage and other skills at another stage. It should be expected, then, that the role makeup of an "older" job development team will be different from one that is only beginning. A new team will be very concerned with the identification of cooperative employers, studies of industry, company and community patterns of underutilization of the hard-to-employ, and identification of techniques to cause revision in employment structure and policy. As the team develops a list of cooperative companies, there is less need for contact work with companies. At a later stage, job development may require outside or inside technical expertise to develop plans for restructuring jobs or creating subprofessional employment in the public sector. At a more advanced state, there may be the need for expertise in corporate manpower planning assistance to enlarge job opportunities for the hard-to-employ. The skill readjustments required by the growth and development of the job development unit will necessitate planning and scheduling the manpower needs that must become available as the job development program matures. Relying on old role structures to deal with new activities and goals must necessarily introduce considerable rigidity, and thus possible failure, into the job development effort. The decision as to whether such expertise should be built into the roles of the job development team or whether it should be imported from the outside is a secondary

consideration to the recognition that such changes in expertise must assuredly become available.

The third organizational concern is with the need to coordinate these activity roles into a social process that moves the hard-to-employ worker from an unemployment status to a work role in the economy. Some members of the unit will be required to identify more closely with the problems of the client and others will be required to be empathetic to employer problems. What is crucial is that each member recognize the total flow and sequencing of activities of the job development unit, and how his work role fits into this activity web. When job soliciting becomes divorced from the total job development process, as it frequently does, this activity loses its significance in the effort to aid the hard-to-employ. This problem can be handled in a number of different ways. The role of job solicitor may be so structured as to require his forced interaction and participation with the other team members -- counselor, the placement specialist, and the coach. There may be regular meetings where mutual operational problems or client problems are discussed and analyzed, thus requiring each member of the team to consider the total activities in job development. Another strategy is to require regular feedback of activities and problems to the team to ascertain whether changes in the total job development process are in order. Although it might be desirable to gain increased interdependence through job rotation in the job development team, this strategy offers considerable difficulty. This can be done to a limited degree but the levels of expertise on a job development team are so diverse as to impede constant job rotations. The job coach and the job solicitor on the team require different skills and interchangeability of jobs would undoubtedly result in a number of problems.

Finally, another organizational problem stems from the necessity to develop a common esprit de corps and sense of group identity on the job development team. This is one of the major failings in job development. Each recruit to the team, particularly when job development is multi-agency, enters the situation with organizational loyalties and ties already established. His work norms and operational style, although appropriate in his agency of origin, frequently must be changed to fit the problems and needs of the job development process. Thus, the placement specialist must divest himself of many traditional placement practices from past experience and consider the placement problem in a new perspective (for example, the management of community resources to make the client job-ready, removing barriers to employment by developing bonding services, special counseling about job problems,

2. A high involvement of the employer in job development programs. It is axiomatic that the first step in effective job development is to involve the management community in the goals, practices, and activities of the job development unit. "Involvement" is a nebulous term and obviously can exist on many different levels. The experiences of the JOBS NOW project in Chicago clearly indicates that success of job development programs was linked to the high support agreements signed by employers on entering the program. These high support agreements made it possible for an effective system of job coaching, a program of management education in the problems of the disadvantaged, waiving of many traditional employment practices, and a firm commitment of top management reaching down the line to all levels of the organization. Undoubtedly, working through the Chicago YMCA, the job developers were able to reach employers who already had a firm commitment to the youth programs of the organization and saw their involvement in job development to disadvantaged youth as an extension of this commitment.

It would appear to be a sound strategy to ask high support agreement from participating management at the very beginning. This high support agreement is very frequently paralleled by a "loaner" system of key management personnel to work with the job development unit. The most effective kind of management involvement exists in situations where management is expected and actually does make some activity contribution to job development. This suggests that in organizing a program of job development, the expertise of management executives should be actively combined with the expertise of labor force specialists and manpower agency personnel.

All too frequently the level of involvement by management is simply a verbal commitment to pledge jobs. This type of commitment does not open the door automatically to a reexamination of past employment practices nor does it open a channel to the considerable expertise of the management community that could bear on the manpower problems of the hard-to-employ workers.

3. The development of a manpower service delivery package for the employer. The essential component of a manpower service delivery package is technical assistance in corporate manpower planning to open job opportunities for the hard-to-employ. The central question is -- what assistance does the employer need in: forecasting supply and demand both in the labor market and his company for certain job categories; planning to minimize manpower shortages; and evaluating alternative manpower development programs and models? The objective of the job development unit is to expand the manpower perspectives of the employer through a reexamination of the adequacy of basic values, practices, and assumptions in filling jobs, thus increasing the demand for hard-to-employ workers. Providing technical assistance in corporate

manpower planning increases the probability that such a reexamination will occur.[1]

There are seven types of assistance that job development units could make available to employers, assistance that has implications for utilizing the hard-to-employ:

1. assistance on the demand side of the labor market;
2. assistance on the supply side of the labor market;
3. assistance with matching supply and demand;
4. assistance with mobility programs;
5. ways in which the feedback of manpower information can be utilized;
6. explanations of new government laws and their implications for the businessman; and
7. a review of manpower research and its implication.

Again, we emphasize that job development units do not have to contain all of the skills necessary to provide such assistance. It may well be that the most useful role for the job development unit is an expediter or broker of such services.

Assistance on the Demand Side of the Labor Market. The objective here is to give assistance to the businessman in expanding job opportunities within his existing framework in order to provide job opportunities for the hard-to-employ and to make optimum use of labor supply. The following are specific areas of possible assistance.

Task analysis and job creation: Most job definitions rest on nebulous assumptions of the tasks that make up the work role. The employer should be given assistance in developing procedures to analyze tasks in order to ascertain their level of complexity and skill requirements. Furthermore, there should be some suggestions

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[1] Corporate manpower planning is a strong tool in reducing hard-core unemployment as indeed is any form of manpower planning. Planning involves a search for consideration of alternatives to meet imminent or existing manpower shortages. Unless seen in this context, the employer may find it difficult to recognize the potential competencies of the hard-to-employ.

as to how this analysis is related to the creation of new jobs that could utilize the talents of the hard-to-employ. There are existing prototypes for this work in the war production activities of World War II and currently in the temporary manpower services areas. Some emphasis should also be given to the role of bus-professionals in the company work force. The job development unit should be able to refer to companies that have already made use of these employment expansion procedures.

Reexamination of hiring standards: The number of entry level jobs can be increased by lowering hiring standards where such standards have been artificially established. Case study materials should be provided of companies that have already undertaken such an examination and references should be given for research studies in the area.

Assistance in forecasting the demand for labor: The job development unit should be able to provide assistance in the manpower forecasting area. As industry forecasts are made on a macro basis, the information can be made available to a businessman in that industry. He can then make his own projections based on his own specific situation. Continuous reference should be made to pertinent study results and assistance offered in how to use them.

Assistance on the Supply Side of the Labor Market. The objective would be to help the businessman cope with the ever-increasing problem of having the right number of employees with the necessary skills at the right place at the right time. This is the area when the greatest variety of types of information and assistance can be provided.

The following are specific areas of possible assistance.

Assistance in forecasting the labor supply: The businessman should be assisted with methods of forecasting his own labor supply. To a large extent, these methods should parallel the current national forecasts of labor supply. Of crucial importance is the ability to direct the businessman to sources where he can get assistance in forecasting supply.

Improvement of manpower programs within the company: This is a very broad area but the main areas of assistance would be: assistance in more intensified and creative recruitment of inner-city labor with particular information about whom to contact for assistance and the experiences of other companies; assistance in developing selection techniques to hire the hard-to-employ; and assistance in improving private training programs through access to information about government subsidies (for example, OJT or MA-3), improved techniques in the training field, and types of training programs offered by public agencies. The most serious gap in company knowledge is in the goals of

public training programs and procedural details on how the programs operate.

Ways of evaluating manpower programs: Evaluating training activities is becoming more and more important to companies. Assistance could be of two kinds: ways in which a company can evaluate its own manpower programs (for example, expertise in research design, how to use specialized techniques); and description of what the government is doing in the evaluation area. What research studies are being undertaken? How and where does the company contact experts in and out of government service to obtain assistance with evaluation problems?

Information on new developments in human resource utilization: This would include recent thinking by experts in the field that would be important to the businessman. A good starting point would be the need to make the businessman more aware of the importance of recognizing expenditure in human resources as investments and not as current expenses.

Introduction of manpower changes in companies: There is a constantly developing body of literature on organizational change that provides valuable clues for diagnosing the resistances that might follow manpower changes within a company. Expertise should be made continuously available to reduce areas of uncertainty in the introduction of manpower changes.

Assistance with Matching Supply and Demand. The objective here would be to provide the businessman with the right kind of information and assistance to ensure that there is a proper matching of demand and supply of labor. This is an extremely important area because any mismatching results in wasted human resources.

Two main types of assistance can be provided here.

The area of job vacancies: Business can play a fundamental part in a job vacancy information system. Information can be provided about how to compute job vacancies, how the system works, and how the businessman can benefit from an exchange of such information with the public employment service.

Awareness of manpower agency services: Although the public employment service is well known to most employers, there is still a lack of awareness as to the varied services which the agency provides. Since the public employment service is the main instrument of an active manpower program, it is essential that the employer be kept abreast of new services which are available and learn how the

businessman can make better use of the facilities of the employment service.

Assistance with Mobility Programs. An active mobility program is another essential part of an active manpower program. The job development unit can provide assistance by providing information about: occupational and geographic mobility guidelines; how the mobility programs work and how each business can assist in making the program a success; information about company experiences with mobility programs; and recent developments and trends.

Explanation of New Government Legislation. From time to time new legislation is passed, and amendments are added to existing legislation in the manpower field (for example, Fair Labor Standards, Anti-Discrimination, Minimum Wage Laws). The employer can be provided with a summary of all manpower related legislation which has come into effect during the past few years and information on the implications of such legislation.

Review of Manpower Research. Extensive manpower research is carried out each year. By and large, the employer is unaware of the subject matter of this research and what the findings conclude. While an adequate treatment of this research at the present time requires a separate report, the businessman can be provided with assistance by a yearly summary of the main directions and conclusions on manpower research. Thus, the objective would be to provide information about the major types of research, some of the major findings, and where more information can be obtained about specific research.

Although our discussion postulates a broad manpower service delivery package, it does not mean that all companies will require all of the detailed services. Many of the larger, progressive companies have already built similar services into their organization. The prime target of these services should be the small company that could not ordinarily afford to build these services into their system of operations.

4. A search and find operation of other manpower programs to identify and isolate successful job development strategies. We recognize the need to examine existing programs of job development and to identify successful and unsuccessful programs. Some mechanism should be made available through which information on other programs is systematically gathered, analyzed and used to identify new strategies of job development.

5. Centralization into one agency of job development programs. We recognize the need to consolidate all job development activities into one agency. In doing this, a number of economies of scale will be possible:

a. lower cost of training staff personnel

b. greater centralization of job development information

c. optimizing employer contacts

d. opportunity for greater coordination of staff personnel and resources.

MEMO ON MANPOWER PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH UNEMPLOYED IN DETROIT

By Louis Ferman
June 11, 1977

Introduction

The most pressing problem in Detroit, as well as in the other large cities of the nation, is the high unemployment rate among youth. The Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) Annual Planning Report for Fiscal Year 1977 gives the following distribution of unemployment rates for the State of Michigan and the City of Detroit:

Michigan

	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 +
Males	23.5	20.7	13.7	7.7	5.1	4.5	5.4
Females	21.0	16.7	13.1	15.4	7.9	6.3	7.6

Detroit

	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 +
Males	41.0	35.6	22.1	11.6	8.1	5.8	5.9
Females	27.5	23.2	18.1	14.1	12.9	7.9	11.3

In both the state and the City, the unemployment rate declines with age. But in the City of Detroit, the youth unemployment (ages 16-19) is almost twice as high as it is in the state as a whole. The rates are considerably higher when we consider the race of the youth unemployed; the unemployment rate running twice as high for black youth as for white youth. The implications of such unutilized manpower are considerable. First, it represents the "social dynamite" of which Conant spoke; the seeding grounds for riots and civil disturbances. Second, it results in the loss of considerable tax revenue to the city in the absence of wages. Finally, the city must encounter added costs in providing services to deal with the consequences of youth unemployment (court processing, mental health treatment, delinquency control, health servicing, etc.).

Some actions to insure jobs for these youth is urgent. The following proposals are recommended:

1. A special department of youth manpower services should be established. At the present time, there is a variety of manpower programs for youth but

under different agencies and uncoordinated (e.g., the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps). With the increased funds available from state and federal legislation for youth employment, it would make sense to place youth employment programs under the umbrella of one overall organization. Such an agency should promote three kinds of related programs: (1) work programs on projects of social necessity (recreation, park maintenance); (2) income maintenance programs with the objective of providing financial resources to recipients; and (3) training programs (on the job training; institutional) when the objective is to increase the skill repertoire of unemployed youth and make them more marketable.

Such an agency must deal with the gathering of two kinds of resources: the first, from federal and state programs that provide resources for the training and placement of youth; and the second, from federal and state programs that provide job opportunity monies. Such resources must be matched. For example, monies from the Humphrey-Javitz Bill for the training of youth might be coupled with monies from the Older American Act and the Community Development Act to rehabilitate older, dilapidated housing of senior citizens.

2. A city Youth Service Corps should be established to recruit and train youth for jobs of social necessity in the city. Detroit is characterized by a wide range of unmet social needs (e.g., restoration of playgrounds, rehabilitation or removal of dilapidated housing, auxiliary police services). The following programs, successful in other cities, might be developed under the Youth Service Corps.

a. Philadelphia and Cleveland have developed a youth auxiliary police force. These youth are provided with uniforms but no weapons. They do not substitute for police but act as a preventive mechanism to dampen potential violence. They check empty houses, abandoned stores and act as mediators in disputes between rival gangs. Their work is more community social service than police. They are also used to disseminate information in crime prevention.

b. Cincinnati has a program where skilled carpenters and plumbers from the craft unions work with unemployed youth to rehabilitate run-down housing at low cost. These are projects that the union craftsmen would not ordinarily take because the payment is so low. This work has often substituted for or led to apprenticeship status in craft unions.

c. Providence, Rhode Island has developed a youth program for using retired craftsmen working with unemployed youth.

Using subsidies from the Community Development Act ($3,000 per housing unit) the craftsmen work out a rehabilitation program for the homes of senior citizens. The plan is broekn down into a series of operations with each youth rotating through a variety of jobs. The work is checked by the craftsmen who make daily checks on the work. The result is that each youth receives instruction and practice in a variety of skills.

d. New York has a paramedic program for youth whereby youth unemployed are trained in basic medical skills and serve residents in a particular neighborhood (blood pressure readings, medications, etc.). These elementary medical skills are often the basis for admission to practical nursing programs and career development in health professions.

3. We believe that a Youth Employment Council should be established to serve as an advisory board to the department of youth manpower services. The reprresentation on the board should be of sufficient breadth to include management, labor unions, civic organizations and city government. The goal of this group would be to assess needs, set policy guidelines, propose programs and provide for the evaluation of the implemented program.

4. We believe that a market for youth labor might be found in the "irregular economy" of the city. We are referring to the large number of non-criminal jobs that get done "off the record" by unregistered workers. Preliminary work on ten Detroit neighborhoods indicates that job opportunities are plentiful in the irregular economy, in a wide variety of situations (neighborhoods of elderly people, neighborhoods of low income people and neighborhoods of people "on the move" economically). These jobs are in home maintenance and automotive repair. Rarely do these jobs require licensing. These are small scale activities that fall beyond the interest of "regular workers." What is proposed here is a training program for youth in general home maintenance, backed up by appropriate tools and resources to work in the irregular economy.

DETROIT PAY SCALES: DISCUSSION AND POLICY OPTIONS

NSF Community-Consortium Project

By Dennis J. Bachorik
May 3, 1977

BACKGROUND:

City of Detroit employees receive higher wages and salaries than their counterparts in other levels of government and the private business sector. A Wayne State University researcher revealed data (1976) which indicated that the City paid its employees (in six common occupations) 28% more than the composite average for state and federal government and the private business sector in the Detroit area. In April of 1977, the Economic Growth Council reported that Detroit wages and salaries are higher than the average rates paid by the local market, major Michigan municipalities, and other large U.S. cities. Furthermore, the City's fringe benefits (particularly pension costs) are somewhat higher than those provided in the private sector but generally comparable to Michigan and U.S. municipalities.

SUMMARY:

The preponderance of evidence already indicates that City wages are on the high side -- by 10% to 20% more than they need be. When employee contracts expire June 30, 1977, the Administration should not be without contingency plans if it is prepared to take a hard-line position on pay raises during the forthcoming negotiations. Supervisory personnel should be prepared to keep schools, police and fire stations, garbage trucks, and the machinery of government going, using retirees, National Guardsmen, or volunteers if necessary. Most of all, City officials must talk frankly with their employees. Toward this end, the following policy options present themselves for consideration:

POLICY OPTIONS:

1. Public Discussion with Employees about Budget Woes

The Administration can assemble all employees and explain the budget situation to them. The Mayor may request a moratorium on any pay hikes, for a limited period of time, until Detroit pay rates fall in line with those of their counterparts in other government units and private industry. The news media could be invited to report on

the meeting. If the employees balked at the rational explanation of the budget crisis, they would appear to be selfish before a large viewing audience. For example, Cleveland's mayor, Ralph Perk, called 3,000 police and firemen to the city's auditorium and discussed a 10% pay deferrment. Workers were not pleased by the topic, but labor unrest was held to a minimum.

2. Campaign Trade-off

The Administration can capitulate to union demands for an across-the-board increase in pay rates for its employees. The advantage of doing so is to gain the voting support of nearly 22,000 workers. The danger of "caving in" to union demands, on the other hand, is to risk the displeasure of 762,500 registered voters in the fall. While a strike would also anger residents toward the Administration, if carefully handled, much of this resentment could be turned against the workers. Meanwhile, a good deal of money could be saved.

3. Compromise

The Administration can compromise on union demands for a pay hike and the Charter's mandate to balance the budget. For instance, managerial and skilled workers are paid more than their counterparts elsewhere, but unskilled workers are paid a little less. A compromise offer could be made to hold the line on pay increases for those already overpaid and make-up the difference for those who are underpaid.

4. COLA Only

The Administration could offer cost of living adjustments (COLA) only, based on the evidence that City employees are already overpaid, generally speaking, relative to other workers. Alternatively, the Administration could offer COLA and possible pay increases, based upon (and equal to) demonstrated productivity gains. Reliable productivity measures have not yet been developed, however, in most departments. A basis for the development of productivity measures and improvements is provided by Article 5, Section 106, Item 5 of the Charter, which states that departmental directors "shall present annually in quantifiable terms the department's operational performance during the past year and the objective for planned improvement in the coming year."

5. Wage Scheduling

A wage schedule could be proposed, based upon the average of the ten largest representative employers in the City, or based upon the Department of Labor's occupational wage survey. A number of other options along this line need to be examined. A precedent for this type of strategy is the Detroit reacher salary formula, whereby Detroit's public school teachers

receive pay equivalent to the average of the five highest paying districts in the metropolitan area. Although this strategy results in higher salaries, it avoids salary levels that are 20% to 30% higher than the average.

6. Citizen Initiated Moratorium

Should the Administration be rebuffed in its efforts to keep the lid on pay increases, an educational campaign may be carried to community groups (block clubs) with the urging that the citizens put the matter of pay increases on the ballot. A walking tour, motivated by the pay rate issue, could take the Mayor to town meetings for discussion about the following theme: I care about Detroit's neighborhoods, your taxes, and the delivery of services.

7. Let the Voters Decide

The Administration can resist union demands and educate the public on the following issue: Should the bureaucracy control city government? For example, Seattle's Democratic mayor, Wes Uhlman, eliminated some 500 needless city jobs, and the employee groups forced an election to recall the mayor from office. The voters returned Uhlman to office by nearly a two-to-one majority. The voters decided in favor of their tough mayor.

A TAX REFORM LOBBY FOR DETROIT

NSF - City/University Consortium Project

By Geoffrey Lanning
May 22, 1977

Not enough attention has been paid to the federal income tax system as a pathway for relief -- or a barrier to solution -- of some of the toughest, and most decisive problems of Detroit revival.

Detroit must -- for if she does not, no one will -- lead the effort to make the federal income tax system responsive to the critical revenue needs of the cities, and to the equally vital needs of our citizens, and of our system of government, for a fair and reasonable allocation of our tax burden.

The particular ills that beset Detroit and its citizens, whether cited as racism, suburban flight, inadequate transportation, unemployment or other economic favoritism, crime or deterioration, can all ultimately be summarized in terms of power, political and economic -- they have it, and we lack it. It can be put even more simply, in the common denominator of our system -- money. They have got it, and we do not.

Money, resources, revenues are central. If you take a thoughtful overview of Detroit's major problems, you immediately recognize that solutions will require a number of major actions. But a first obstacle to any of the necessary actions for Detroit's revival, is that they all take money. So a very early question must be "Where are the revenues coming from?"

It is immediately apparent that state and local revenues are not enough. Not only are their revenue systems regressive, and so unfair, to those who make up our major citizenry, but the balance of political and economic power is such that neither the suburbs, nor the state, are about to assume their rightful share of the problems of the central city. Appeals to the decency, or the self-interest, of the suburbs (or the state) have never gotten far. The constitutional effort to compel the suburbs to accept their proper share of responsibility for the problems of the region made up of city and suburbs collapsed with the refusal of the Supreme Court to recognize and require integrated metropolitan and regional financial responsibility (in Bradley v. Milliken, the regional busing case).

In any event, there is only one major, and adequate, source of revenues and resources in our system, and only one with even any pretensions to basic fairness. That is the federal income tax. It is true that Detroit and other cities have appealed to the Federal government for a somewhat greater share of the public revenues produced by the federal income tax. Under Carter, they have even received (recently) some increases in assistance, both directly, and in the form of somewhat expanded unemployment programs. But all of that is inadequate, short range and limited. It

hardly comes to grips with the pressing need of Detroit and other cities for real, permanent, massive and fair sources of revenue.

There are reasons, of course, why the Federal government, with access to this gigantic source of public revenues, able with ease to produce all that is needed, and more, to meet the problems of the cities, of the poor, of education and the environment, has fallen so short. These reasons are ultimately reflective of the basic biases of the system, towards the suburbs, and against the cities, towards defense and against education, towards big business and against the little man. These biases, which are not merely theoretical, but are closely tracked in the way we allocate our resources -- i.e., the federal income tax -- are responsible for an enormous, a wasteful, a biased, and a probably irretrievable dissipation of public revenue that has been proceeding at an accelerated rate during the last two years. Yet, although this two-pronged dissipation of our public revenues has undercut and scattered the one feasible, and fair, source of the public revenue critical to meeting the essential needs of the cities, the cities have scarcely raised a finger in their own behalf.

Specifically, our trillion dollar-plus economy is so incredibly rich, that every year now for a number of years, the revenue system has, or could have, produced many billions of public revenues, to meet some of our most urgent needs, including those of the cities. But instead of devoting those revenues to such pressing public needs as jobs, urban revival, mass transit, environment, education and more, these irretrievable funds have been dissipated in a politically potent mixture: 1) many individual taxpayers have been given a few token dollars of tax reduction (of little aid to the individual, but abandoning billions in much more needed public revenue. Indeed it is likely that any gain in purchasing power which the individual taxpayer achieved was immediately reduced or canceled by the inflationary effects of such tax cuts themselves. Perhaps the perfect illustration of this is the recent Treasury proposal for a $50 tax rebate, whose shortcomings along these lines was apparent even to a Congress eager for the superficial political advantage of a tax reduction, any reduction).

2) Each time the Congress in recent years has provided a few dollars of political tax relief for the gullible individual voter, that has served to obscure large tax cuts for business, mostly big business. These last tax cuts were quite unjustified, for big business, through its concentrated economic power, has provided its own investment cushion by raising prices to unbelievable windfall levels. All that, of course, not only has added to the problems of the cities, but is further testimony to the way these unprotested developments have steadily undercut the progressive income tax --

our major weapon to keep our present uneasy distribution of wealth and power from shifting from the undemocratic and the anti-urban, to the outright dangerous.

We urge that there are better solutions to our public problems, than is scarcely concealed step-up in the mis-allocation of our public resources. There are solutions possible that not only are healthier for the federal revenue system, but are absolutely critical if the cities are to get any help in dealing with Detroit-level problems. Such public solutions require Detroit to stir up, and lead, a coalition of those cities alert enough to demand of the Congress a more meaningful approach to tax reform, and to the provision of the public resources needed to deal with the great public problems that center upon the cities.

We need to press for real, and meaningful, reform of the vast pattern of loopholes, special advantages and abuses found throughout the federal tax system. Such reforms would produce the public funds needed to deal with the urban crisis, unemployment, poverty, education and the environment. Such reforms by cutting the tremendous flow of funds to upper bracket individuals, and big business, without significantly decreasing income in lesser brackets, would significantly reduce purely inflationary spending. At the same time, any needed stimulus to the economy, consistent with the problem of the ever tightening limits to growth, could be provided by funding meaningful anti-depression programs, on a broader, fairer and more significant basis than the recent, almost nominal efforts. This would, in addition, help reduce that gap between suburb and city, between rich and poor, which has been accelerating at a pace that threatens the consensus basic to a democracy.

We need a concerted -- and continual -- lobbying effort by the cities, in favor of a fair, and progressive, income tax system, and to assure that public revenues are devoted where they are so badly needed instead of to the wastage and bias inherent in the recent series of tax "reforms." The history of the federal income tax reveals a steady lowering of rates, particularly at the top. It is always claimed that the increased inequity this produces (an inequity particularly harsh on urban populations) will be offset through tax reforms that will regain the lost revenues. But the promised reforms have always proved illusory. Even the efforts at tax reform, so earnestly claimed for the 1969 and 1976 Revenue Acts, have proved ultimately regressive.

Despite its defects, the federal income tax is still the largest, and the most equitable source, of the immense public funding required for the cities, unemployment, mass transit, the environment and other underlying problems. The massive billions given away by the recent series of tax "reforms" will never be recovered. That will permanently reduce the Federal government's ability to assist with most of the social ills, many of which, ranging from the decay of the cities to monopoly concentration

of economic power, are central to our present problems. We cannot afford any more such "solutions." The cities simply must get together, and help to halt this trend before it completely overwhelms the sources of public solutions.

Thus energy solutions must include better answers to the transportation and urban sprawl problems that are a significant part of the crisis of the cities -- and a necessary major ingredient in their solution is federal funds. Since the cities and the poor are desperate for funds, they will be forced to resort to the property tax and to comparable non-federal revenues, if nothing is done about the federal tax situation. But we are nearing the tolerable limits of such inadequate, inequitable and poorly administered revenue sources.

Once again we are being told that "tax reform" will make up for still more across-the-board tax cuts for individuals, as well as the real game -- large tax cuts for business. But history documents that Congress is always reluctant to enact any fundamental reform of our permanent lineup of tax loopholes, ranging from capital gains to corporate tax provisions. Even though Congress occasionally tackles some inconspicuous, and politically vulnerable, abuse such as percentage depletion or movie profits, it never even touches the most fundamental source of tax inequity, one that has always quickly eroded the rare substantive reforms that do get through the system.

That basic source of tax abuse is the closed character of the tax decision process -- its ready accessibility to powerful special interests, and its indifference to broader public interests. This includes all tax arenas: legislative -- where the special interest (but not the public) lobbyist has special entree; judicial -- where most courts are sympathetic to the "hardship" of the individual taxpayer's having to pay his full share of taxes, forgetting the resultant inequity to the public; and administrative -- where the bureaucratic tendency of the Treasury, and the Internal Revenue Service to powerful special interests, while coming down hard on the public and the little man, can be documented at length. And the City has a special duty to seek this kind of justice for the little man who forms its major constituency.

The City must begin lobbying, and lobbying tirelessly, in cooperation with other cities, for meaningful tax reform and meaningful allocation of tax revenues. What we need is a thoughtful reform that will open up the tax decision process itself, not just put nominal limits on a few conspicuous, individual abuses. Instead of the recent pattern of self-defeating, inflationary, across-the-board nominal cuts for the gullible many, and massive giveaways to business and to the powerful few, we need a meaningful tax reform. The public

funds thus derived can be applied to a real effort to assist the cities and to provide workable answers for those complex problems of poverty, unemployment, transportation, the unfair distribution of resources, and the related urban discrimination, that should be our real targets.

Finally, it should be emphasized that this proposal for a real effort to save our public funds, and our democratic income tax system is particularly timely. The Treasury and the Congress are currently working on major proposals by the entire business lobby to "integrate" the corporate tax and the individual income tax. What that really means is that the corporate tax would be severely reduced or eliminated, with loss of federal revenues running up to 25 billion dollars a year, most of it to big business, and none to the public interests vital to Detroit. Such an action would, of course, greatly multiply the already large difficulties that confront the federal assistance critical to Detroit and other major cities.

The writer is prepared to offer lobbying services on this level to the City, at no charge for the time and personal services involved. Naturally any positions to be set before the Congress would be coordinated first at an appropriate policy level within the City. But first let us see whether any other cities will join in a cooperative coalition, so that the Congress will listen and pay attention to the real impact of some of its tax legislation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

POSSIBLE TECHNIQUES FOR RECYCLING UNUTILIZED URBAN LAND

NSF - University/City Consortium

By Otto Hetzel
May 31, 1977

This project would involve research on and a report embodying a policy analysis of potential techniques for revitalizing presently unutilized urban land. The focus of the project would be on removing existing blighted use of urban properties and along with presently vacant parcels encouraging productive re-use of such land.

Detroit, as with many urban areas, is suffering the effects of having lost significant population as well as industrial and commercial activities to the surrounding suburban areas. Suburban land has been markedly less expensive than properties within the city. Mortgage financing and insurance, whether for residential or commercial and industrial property, has been cheaper and more easily available than in the city itself. These economic pressures have been reinforced by real or perceived concerns about urban crime levels and ineffective city schools. Prior transportation policies permitting relatively quick and easy two way access to city and suburb has helped accelerate the process. These factors, in total, have been sufficient to overcome the other advantages to remaining in the regions commercial epicenter. The result in terms of land use in Detroit has been widespread abandonment of not only residential but also related commercial and industrial properties. As the major users depart the City, a whole new business in boarding up unutilized properties was created.

At the same time, other factors were contributing to this land use problem. The pressures for City services in Detroit has been kept at high levels as increasingly the remaining less mobile inhabitants are those most requiring higher service levels. The departure of higher income residents as well as business and industrial activity has substantially reduced the city tax base. Naturally, there is pressure to switch the burden to those remaining who can pay. But, the level of city services is also declining. Tax rates, therefore, have been significant disincentives to businesses and individuals desiring to remain in the city. These high tax rates also discourage property improvements.

As people and business leave, abandonments start to depress surrounding property values and the foreseeable downward trend enhances the attractiveness of earlier departure from the city. Lending institutions are increasingly more reluctant to provide loan money. Higher down-payments or undervaluing of properties result. Crime, and arson levels in particular, have made insurers especially wary of continuing

to insure within the City. Property tax assessment practices tend to keep most tax rates at existing levels rather than reflecting the actual depressed values again making comparisons to suburban dontions less attractive.

On the other hand, to the extent that City re-use plans involve property condemnation the higher tax levels bring unrealistic compensation awards, limiting the City's ability to collect re-usable parcels of land for development and productive use.

The present property tax rates and practices also permit owners to keep properties off the market and out of productive use, since neither the state nor its political subdivisions, can effectively enforce or accelerate sanctions for failure to pay tax assessments promptly. The result of all this are large numbers of unused property (most with improvements), either residential, commercial or industrial, that are boarded up (and often vandalized, too) simply sitting around, infecting surrounding properties with their blight.

The proposed research project involves an examination and analysis of the current situation with a view towards developing an approach to recycling the effective use of these unused properties. Through either "carrots" or "sticks," utilization of such property can be positively affected. A primary focus of the work will involve property taxes. There are several potential areas of inquiry with respect to the property tax system. One, for instance, relates to assessment practices. If tax rates can be lowered through more realistic assessments, it may be possible to influence condemnation awards.

To the extent that the assessors will accept reduced income stream, assessments can be lowered. Also, if buildings and land are separately assessed, demolition as a 'dangerous building' could result in substantial reductions in the property's value. If these reductions are threatened, it may be possible to 'encourage' private owners to sell off earlier to the City, perhaps for forgiveness of delinquent taxes, or to make 'charitable' contributions of the property for tax losses at the present assessed values.

A system of local licensing for maintaining boarded up or abandoned property seems to be worth some initial analysis. This could fill the revenue gap caused by decreased assessments. License fees could be set to accord with existing costs of city services that such properties continue to enjoy, or which at least are available if not always utilized. Substantial penalties could be imposed for failure to license.

Reducing the length of time presently required for the property tax system to enforce tax liens represents another possible area of inquiry. City tax liens and also demolition liens are usually lost on the property's foreclosure. That would not be so bad except that the process of eventual state enforcement of delinquency procedures may take several years. Periods of redemption must pass. Even with eventual state deeding of property back

to the City much too much time must pass. Productive use or even assembly of the property in the interim for future development is not possible. Changes in state law in this area may be feasible if a case can be made for the revisions.

Another area of analysis for potential application to the problem of non-productive use of urban land involves the possibility of developing a new zoning category such as 'transitional' property. This might be set up for special zoning of abandoned buildings and vacant unused sites to again affect values and thereby provide either compulsion or incentives for subsequent productive re-use.

The whole condemnation process also needs examination to see if it is susceptible to acceleration. The relationships of 'dangerous buildings' mechanisms for demolition and resultant reduction in value as it applies to condemnation awards also would seem to bear analysis.

Another potential area of study involves the possibility of pursuing or threatening to pursue deficiency judgements against owners after foreclosure of their property. To do so may have the salutory effect of enticing owners to cede over properties to the City rather than risk subsequent attachment of the owner's other properties to satisfy the deficiency.

A further subject of analysis is the possible application of tax abatement or incentives to encourage owner re-development of their parcels. Although many of the commercial and industrial buildings are not susceptible to rehabilitation, either because of economic considerations or because of lack of amenities such as parking, or because the building is not of sufficient size to warrant renovation, some can be redone if there are some reasonable economic incentives. Rehabilitation loans and tax forgiveness, therefore, may provide sufficient encouragement in some cases to generate private renewal. Clearance of land and "land banking" through techniques mentioned earlier reflect alternative possibilities.

The essential core of the proposed project is to examine the various alternatives to attempt to develop one or more approaches that can be used to recycle these unused properties. The various combinations of property tax practices, their relationships to condemnation proceedings, the potential threat of deficiency judgements, the possibility of licensing or zoning controls all represent plausible options for generating a new approach to putting these properties to productive use. These approaches also have ostensible feasibility. All of the options to be examined would have limited impact on the City's existing budget. Each of the above areas constitutes conceivable courses of action that, through administrative modifications and with call only on existing funds, may present meaningful ways to reactivate unused urban land.

OVERSUPPLY OF HOUSING

NSF - University/City Consortium

By Gary Sands
May 23, 1977

A number of factors have combined to create a serious oversupply of housing units within the City of Detroit. Although the continuing trend toward smaller households has partially offset the net migration to the suburbs, in the period between 1970 and 1974, there was a 6.5 percent decline in the number of occupied housing units in the city. Despite the high levels of demolition, vacancy rates rose substantially. In 1974, one quarter of all households (one third of the black households) reported abandoned buildings on their street.

This oversupply of housing, a direct consequence of Federal housing policies in the 1971-73 period, has produced some beneficial effects. Standard housing has become available to a higher proportion of households. Households have been able to obtain more space (crowded households declined by over 38 percent from 1970 to 1974). Nevertheless, the declining utilization of the housing stock in Detroit has created serious adverse effects:

1. Otherwise sound housing has been abandoned.

2. Property owners have suffered substantial capital losses.

3. The provision of public service has become inefficient and expensive.

Although the metropolitan area's population has stabilized, suburban development continues. Thus, there are no immediate prospects for reversal of the oversupply problem.

The City must approach the problem of housing supply on a comprehensive basis and not simply deal with the symptom by demolishing more housing. Strategies must be developed to address both the long and short range aspects of the problem. These approaches should include:

1. Updating the information available on housing stock utilization. A survey should be undertaken to determine, on a small area basis, where the most serious oversupply problems exist.

2. Developing strategies for neighborhood preservation which concentrate on improvement of good quality areas. The determination of which areas are appropriate for preservation and improvement should be based, at least in part, on studies of:

a. Trends in property values, with preference given to areas exhibiting relative strength.

b. The quality of the existing infrastructure (streets, utilities, public facilities, etc.), with preference given to areas requiring minimal investments.

c. The relative energy-use efficiency of existing housing, with preference given to areas where the housing is, or can economically be made, efficient in terms of life cycle energy costs.

3. Recognizing that the desirability of housing is in large part a function of environmental considerations. Areas identified for housing improvement should be supported by high levels of public service (education, public safety, sanitation, etc.). Efforts should be made to improve and encourage private sector services as well. In areas not designated for preservation, capital investments should be minimized.

4. Taking recognition of the fact that, at least in the short run, the City is facing an oversupply of land. There is apparently more land designated for housing than is currently desired for housing. To a limited extent, this imbalance can be corrected by converting surplus residential land to non-residential uses. Some of the surplus may be absorbed by mandating lower densities for new residential construction. (In most locations new development densities of ten units per acre or less would seem most appropriate.) In some areas of the city, where positive demand cannot currently be identified, a program of land banking (withdrawal from the market) may be the most appropriate action. Careful study will be required to determine the locations where each of these actions should be taken.

5. All of the above information should be combined into a coherent, comprehensive housing plan for the City. The plan should be sufficiently detailed to provide a workable policy guide for public and private housing decisions. The plan should seek to improve not only the quality of life offered by Detroit housing, but also the investment opportunities it offers as well.

REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS IN DETROUT HOUSING POLICY

NSF - University/City Consortium

By Gary Sands
May 23, 1977

Urban areas in America have traditionally accomodated growth through new construction at the fringe of the metropolitan area. Generally the low density new development provided homes for the middle and upper income households, leaving behind the older areas for the less affluent, including recent immigrants. A wide range of public policies supported this continued expansion.

The approach was supportable as long as there was a growing population and an abundant supply of resources, particularly land and energy. The growing populations helped to ensure a market for the housing left behind. Low cost, abundant supplies of energy permitted the continued encroachment of urban development onto agricultural land.

In recent years, there have been some significant changes in these parameters. For many older industrialized metropolitan areas, population growth has ceased. Outmigration has come to exceed not only in-migration but also natural increase. The Detroit area is typical of metropolitan regions in a period of stasis. Population estimates for the tri-county area (1975) indicate a loss in total population of some 40,000.

Despite this lack of population growth, new residential development has continued at the fringe of the metropolitan area. Since 1970, some 150,000 new housing units have been built in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties. The resulting oversupply of units has been obscured somewhat by the increase in the number of households (especially single person households) and the high rate of demolition. Nevertheless, between 1970 and 1974, the Annual Housing Survey estimated that 130,000 dwellings were built while the number of households increased by 70,000.

The effects of a stable metropolitan population and continued suburban development have been felt most severely by the City of Detroit, and other developed municipalities. Studies have indicated that there is a direct link between new suburban development and abandonment in the central city. In the 1970-74 period, the City of Detroit absorbed almost half of the excess supply caused by suburban construction through higher vacancies, demolition and abandonment.

It should be noted that the static population of the metropolitan area does not mean that no new housing is required -- new construction will still be required to replace units which are or become obsolete. What it

does suggest is that further geographic extention of the urban area may be unnecessary and that most, if not all, new construction can be accomodated within the area already provided with urban services.

Since private actions are unlikely to bring about the necessary change in development patterns, it is clear that public policies to manage growth must be implemented. This regional urbanization policy must address not only the amount but also the location of new development. The finite nature of energy and agricultural land resources provides additional support for limiting the further extension of the urbanized area. By reducing needless sprawl, it will be possible to make more efficient use of scarce energy and public capital resources, as well as protecting the value of existing private investment.

Strategies to promote a more rational urbanization policy must recognize that the City of Detroit will not be the only beneficiary of such a policy. All communities in the metropolitan area which contain substantial residential development will eventually benefit. The problem of controlling sprawl must be posed, not in terms of city vs. suburbs, but rather in terms of developed and undeveloped areas.

A comprehensive regional development policy must be formulated, adopted and implemented by a regional organization such as the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments. In addition, there are a number of specific actions which the City of Detroit could take or encourage, which would contribute to more rational urbanization. These include:

1. Promote adoption of a regional allocation plan for low cost housing. Regional acceptance of a "fair share" allocation would help to reduce the dichotomy between city and suburbs.

2. Support the concept of metropolitan tax base sharing to minimize competition for non-residential development.

3. Promote greater reliance on marginal (rather than average) cost pricing for utility extensions. Both the Detroit-Metropolitan Water Board and the Michigan Public Services Commission should be encouraged to adopt regulations requiring all new development to pay the cost of any utility extensions which are required to service them.

4. Encourage the State Board of Education to adopt policies to restrict new school construction (except for replacement) where excess capacity exists in neighboring school districts.

5. Encourage the Federal Housing Administration to adapt regulations which would limit the supply of approved building lots. In some communities the number of FHA approved lots is equal to a four year supply of new homes at present construction rates. This excessive supply encourages inefficient development patterns. Subdivision approvals should be regulated to maintain about a two year supply of building lots.

6. Investigate other areas where public investment policies or regulations could be changed to discourage unnecessary urbanizations.

NSF - University/City Consortium

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Residential Demolition in Detroit

From: Professor Otto J. Hetzel

Date: May 31, 1977

The large number of abandonments in Detroit from a variety of causes has resulted in a cancerous spread of blight throughout many Detroit neighborhoods. These abandoned dwellings are often vandalized and essentially gutted within a few weeks of the former occupants' departure. The City and HUD have demolition programs to deal with the units that cannot be economically rehabilitated. These abandonments occur on a wide-spread basis, but those that should be demolished are often found within areas of pre-1920 housing stock.

Although abandonments still occur in areas designated for renewal or neighborhood development, most of the demolition work there is the result of clearance for redevelopment projects. Demolition in Detroit has averaged between 4 and 5 thousand units per year, except during 1974 and 1975 when activity dropped down to about 3,000 because of investigation and prosecution of contractors and some government inspectors. About half of this total is HUD, the remainder seems to be about 1/3 CED, area focused, and the rest BSE under the Dangerous Buildings Law.

There are a number of areas within the City's current demolition activities that could profit from better coordination, consistency and simplification. Much of this seemingly could be accomplished by administrative rather than legal changes.

Within the extremely limited scope of this memorandum, and the fairly quick review of current activities, several specific suggestions can be made. An additional 10 days to do a more detailed analysis in order to provide more complete and substantially researched proposals is recommended. However, the specific suggestions are as follows:

1. The Dangerous Buildings procedures presently involve the right of hearing before City Council. This tends to require about 6 to 8 weeks. Less than 5% of those offered a hearing accept. Prior to this time all owners whose property is to be demolished have been offered an office hearing by DSE. It is suggested that 4 to 6 weeks could be cut from the

process by eliminating the hearing before Council, except where a property owner who appeared at the BSE office hearing requested one. Council would still hear anyone who wanted to object, but so long as proper notice was given of the BSE hearing, this change would still afford necessary due process, cut the average 90 day time in half and relieve Council of unnecessary and unrequested paper work and time.

2. Bids for work through City Engineering should be obtained contemporaneously with scheduling office hearings to cut down the delay involved in this process. Bids don't vary that much, $1500-1800, and if demolition is not ordered, no significant loss in contractor time is involved.

3. The standards for fill as between CED and BSE (City Engineering handles their bids and checks the actual demolition) differ. CED requires that the top 2 feet be yellow clay. City Engineering permits "hard" backfill which was one of the causes of the FBI investigation and Justice prosecution. The CED standard makes more sense and there should be a consistent standard. The cost difference seems to be only $50-70 a site!

4. The leveled lots should be available to adjacent owners on a 5-10 year lease basis only (or at least with a City option to repurchase for a minimal fee). This represents a land bank source for later development, at least in certain areas. Leasing or buy-back options take maintenance and its costs away from City responsibility but permit later control of the land.

5. Area focus should be organized for BSE inspections to make a sweep through certain areas, perhaps a different one every 2 weeks. This would coordinate efforts and assure that these blighting influences are more systematically removed.

6. Coordination between CED and BSE could save condemnation costs if units removed by BSE under the Damgerous Buildings law.

7. An analysis of where the older housing stock is located could provide a better focus for BSE inspections.

8. The RUC lien process should be examined to see if the City might be able to get its costs back; now the lien is rarely paid off and after several years at best the City simply gets the property back from the state.

9. The City's Lis Pendens notices of need to demolish where applied to HUD financed houses which ultimately come back to HUD under HUD insurance suggest a potential for closer cooperation and coordination with HUD.

10. The entire HUD-City demolition effort needs thorough analysis. HUD can in some cases move quickly but their foreclosure, repossession cycle is usually quite long. Even if the City gets its demolition process working even more quickly and effectively, over half of the problem is being handled by HUD and these blighting units will exist far too long without improved coordination.

COMMERCIAL STRIP REHABILITATION

By Richard Hinks
June 13, 1977

One of the key indicators of a city's overall vitality is the economic strength of its commercial strips.

In Detroit, these districts developed along major and minor traffic arteries. Their old age and decay reflect a trend of non-investment and recycling by local businessmen.

The advent of the automobile, combined with shopping centers and expressways, have interacted to offer consumers a wider, more fashionable array of products in the suburbs. The net result of this phenomenon on Detroit retailing can only be described as catastrophic. The City has not maintained a competitive pace at drawing customers to its own facilities and commercial strips have subsequently suffered.

Local residents have watched with concern as their neighborhood shopping districts have failed at retaining a healthy mix of stores. Instead, as quality businesses have left, bars, secondhand stores, pool rooms, gas stations or other potentially abrasive commercial activities have taken their place.

Some of the City's main thoroughfares, traditionally offering buyers a goodly variety of stores, have in recent years slipped into a depressed state. Significant stretches of E. Jefferson, Gratiot, Woodward, Michigan and Grand River are in a sorry shambles.

Certain parts of lesser used streets like Mack seem comparable to bombed out remnants from World War II. Even northwest Detroit's Avenue of Fashion on Livernois has lost much of its past charm and character. The rejuvenation has not occured.

Rough estimates by the City of Detroit put the commercial strip vacancy problem at anywhere from 15-45 percent. This figure varies from one area to another, due to location, retail character, and the income of neighborhood residents.

The erosion of commercial strips goes on. If blight and vacancy are not contained, if the retail/commercial facilities do not better serve area residents, if adequate parking is not provided, it is a sure bet the decaying trend will remain. Businesses will continue to close, abandonments will increase, and a rise in the number of businesses residents don't want will, undoubtedly, occur.

Proposal

A patterned mix of uses stretching the length of a commercial strip represents a viable alternative to further decay. This approach entails categorizing into three different functions the blocks that align a designated thoroughfare.

One block would be utilized for purely commercial purposes. Renovation of storefronts or the addition of new shops would be carried out if necessary. Owners, who may have their stores razed on blocks specified for other purposes, would automatically be relocated to this area. Consolidation of retailing would then take place. Nearby homes in the block would not be affected since alterations would only be made to facilities directly on the strip.

A second block would be put aside for residences. Apartments would be constructed in a row town house fashion of 10-20 units. Because of shallow shop setbacks from the streets, this style would be particularly compatible with Detroit avenues.

There can be little doubt that few retail outlets on City strips have adequate off-street parking. Thesestores are at a severe disadvantage with suburban shopping centers offering unlimited free parking.

Reports, such as the Commercial Land Utilization Study by the City of Detroit, have shown that typical thoroughfare store frontage needs 50 percent of that land for parking. This amount is necessary for businesses to reach their fullest potential in attracting customers. Without it, many patrons go elsewhere.

Given this situation, a third block would be used exclusively for parking.

The pattern would rotate, so that blocks of a specified function would not be facing across the street from another block of the same use. (See attached figure)

This system would have a number of practical benefits.

The townhouse apartments would have easy access to a major street.

Parking areas could be used by store customers during the day. At night they would revert back to apartment tenants.

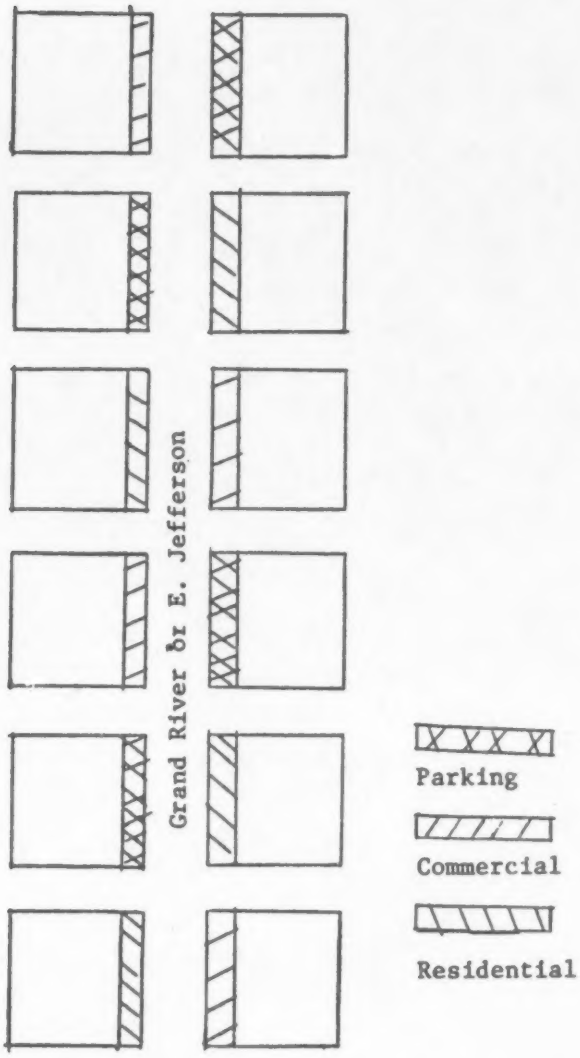
Furthermore, by increasing the number of dwelling units through new apartments, the amount of consumer households is also increased. This in turn helps to subsidize the existing commercial facilities.

Financing of this proposal could be arranged through the HUD New Urban Action and the HUD Multi-Family program.

A mile-long demonstration area on Grand River or E. Jefferson could be designated as the recipient of this treatment. Either street is representative of a primary Detroit traffic artery and commercial strip that has undergone a loss of economic and marketing exuberance over the years.

The direness of this decaying disease demands an urgency of action.

Mixed Block Uses for Commercial Strips



Figure

VOLUNTARY HOUSEHOLD RELOCATION PROGRAM

By John L. Cornelius
Center for Urban Studies - Wayne State University
June 1, 1977

PROBLEM SUMMARY

Many of Detroit's older neighborhoods are in advanced stages of deterioration -- characterized by large numbers of dilapidated, boarded up structures and vacant lots. Such areas will eventually be redeveloped for various purposes once more families vacate the area and existing housing stock is leveled.

Other neighborhoods in the city are essentially healthy, but are plagued by increasing numbers of abandoned houses -- many of which are structurally sound. Unfortunately, many of these structurally sound abandoned houses are effectively lost to the housing stock in as little as 30 days because of neglect and vandalism. In addition, they become an onerous blight on the neighborhood, depreciating property values (and tax assessments) and promoting neighborhood deterioration.

Visually, the problem is recognizably serious in many areas of the city. There is very little data available, however, for quantitative documentation. Based on demolition data over the past twenty years, there are probably more than 25,000 vacant lots scattered throughout Detroit. We estimate that another 25,000-50,000 houses fall into the category of dilapidated, or boarded up.

POLICY OPTION

As a policy option with the objectives of stabilizing neighborhoods that are essentially healthy, and encouraging redevelopment in deteriorated neighborhoods, the City of Detroit should consider the initiation of a Voluntary Household Relocation Program. Essentially, households in selected, older, deteriorated neighborhoods would be induced to voluntarily relocate in structurally sound recently vacated houses in stable neighborhoods. These recently vacated structures need to be reoccupied as soon as possible. In most neighborhoods, if a house is allowed to remain vacant for even a brief period of weeks, it becomes unsalvageable as a result of vandalism or sheer neglect.

For such a voluntary relocation program to be successful, financial constraints to relocation must be removed. Moving costs could be subsidized by the City, and any additional property tax assessment (beyond what the household had been paying prior to relocation) could be abated for a period of several years or more. In the case of federal funding for this program,

the City might include the additional assessment in the program costs.

It seems reasonable to assume that most, or at least many households in badly deteriorated neighborhoods would be willing to relocate to cleaner, safer neighborhoods as long as such a relocation could be accomplished without great inconvenience or financial costs.

The proposed program would benefit the City in two significant ways. First, neighborhoods that are showing early signs of deterioration and abandonment would be stabilized by the addition of new homeowners to occupy and maintain vacated houses. This would prevent further deterioration of these structures by vandalism and neglect. Consequently, neighborhood attractiveness would be maintained or enhanced. It's even possible that the City's demonstrated commitment to certain neighborhoods may lead to "greenlining" policies by local lending institutions. Indeed, reflective of its own commitment, the City might wish to encourage liberal spending policies for mortgages and improvement loans in these areas.

An important second benefit of a voluntary relocation program would be a quickened process of redevelopment in badly deteriorated areas. Redevelopment of some kind is inevitable in these areas, but it is being prevented by, among other things, the continued presence of a sparse number of households that have neither the incentive or opportunity to relocate. Providing the opportunity and the means for these households to relocate would remove one of the barriers to area redevelopment. Specifically, large tracts of land could be more easily assembled for industrial or other uses.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Clearly, because of the voluntary nature of this program, it would have to be limited to those particular areas of the city where cooperation could most reasonably be expected. Several neighborhoods could be selected for demonstration purposes. The program could be administered by a Division of the Community and Economic Development Department, perhaps in conjunction with other pertinent City agencies. Financing for the program could be provided from the Housing and Community Development Block Grant, or possibly EDA or HUD funds.

Since the problems of housing, property ownership, income capacity and so forth are complex and interrelated, the foregoing policy option proposal would require several months of research to analyze its feasibility and cost/benefit considerations. Certain financial, legal, and political obstacles would have to be confronted. The relationships of this policy option to the Michigan State Housing Authority (MSHDA) Renabilitation Program, urban homesteading, welfare rent subsidies,

and other relevant programs and policies requires carefuly analysis. In the end, however, the per household dollar costs of a Voluntary Household Relocation Program must be weighed against the social and economic benefits derived by the specific neighborhoods involved and the City as a whole.

"COMMUNITY AS LANDLORD"
NSF-COMMUNITY/UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM
POLICY OPTION PAPER

By Ron Rorke and Steve MacIssac
May 23, 1977

THE PROBLEM

In addition to staggering population losses, the City of Detroit has also suffered from a critical and seemingly irreversible deterioration of its housing stock. Planning Department officials estimate that since 1970 over 40,000 housing units have been lost from stock, i.e., either having been abandoned or demolished. In many instances, this is merely an unfortunate consequence of age and/or shoddy construction. Much of the City's housing stock, however, has experienced accelerated deterioration (blight) as a result of neighborhood instability and uncertainty in the face of real and imagined social change.

In many sections of the City, neighborhoods are pockmarked with abandoned housing and vacant lots. In 1976 alone close to 4,000 residential structures were subject to the wreckers ball. Estimates vary depending upon the source, but knowledgeable City officials "guesstimate" that at any one time close to 20,000 rental units within the City are vacant. Approximately 6,000 HUD owned rental units within the city were vacant as of December 1976; no reliable estimates for the total number of privately owned vacant homes are available, although the figures are certainly substantial.

The problems associated with vacant housing, whether HUD or privately owned, are essentially the same. First of all, a vacant house is a physical eyesore because of boarded-up windows and low levels of maintenance to structure and grounds. A vacant house is also a fire hazard to surrounding dwellings, a tempting target for vandals, and a convenient location for illegal activities (e.g., dope dealing, prostitution, 'fencing' and storage of stolen property, rape, etc.). All of these factors contribute to the negative psychological impact such houses have on the community.

Rental housing, while it serves a definite social need, can also be detrimental to a neighborhood in certain circumstances. Whenever a landlord lacks ties to the neighborhood and seeks only to maximize the return generated by his property, proper maintenance is neglected. The rapacious and short-sighted practices of absentee landlords can quickly turn a community of homes into a mere collection of houses.

Clearly, some HUD and privately owned vacant homes must be razed. Others, however, are still satisfactory from a structural standpoint and need only minor repair and refurbishing. These houses must be re-occupied as rapidly as possible in order to avoid further blight. The City has undertaken some renovation/resale efforts, but it lacks the funds and organizational mechanisms to attack the problem on a wide scale basis. Currently, there is no policy or institutional mechanism to deal specifically with the destructively rapid turn-over of rental housing in blighting neighborhoods.

POLICY OPTIONS

The policy option proposed here would result in a program which would embody the "community as landlord" concept in an effort to eliminate the negative effects of problem housing within marginal neighborhoods. Specifically, the City would encourage the creation and assist in the operation of non-profit housing corporations.

These local housing corporations would purchase and repair vacant homes and provide necessary maintenance to structure and grounds while attempting to rent or sell these properties. The corporation could also identify rapid turn-over rental housing administered by absentee landlords and direct its efforts at acquiring this property in order that it may be brought back within the sphere of community influence. The following suggestions for the initial formation, funding, and possible functions of these local corporations are presented for consideration.

1. Community housing corporations should be formed initially in areas where a community organization already exists and is active. Initial funding for a few corporations might be obtained in the form of demonstration grants on a trial basis. Or perhaps "seed" capital could be raised by selling shares to community residents interested in participating in the activities of such housing corporations. Resident initiative would serve to demonstrate to financial institutions and local businesses that the neighborhood in question is committed to stemming the spread of blight; this might be sufficient to "shake loose" the capital necessary to establish a viable housing corporation at a local level. Or perhaps HUD could donate some vacant housing to the local corporation, along with some funds for repair, on the basis of a contractual obligation to repair and market the donated property within a specified period of time.

2. Rough calculations indicate that 5 or 6 local corporations could be started for approximately $230,000. This level of funding would allow for the purchase of about 10 houses per corporation (assuming 5% down on average purchase price of $20,000 plus $2,000 for closing, repair, and maintenance per house). The remainder of the funds would be used to reimburse the City for its provision of bookkeeping and accounting services.

The profits which would eventually accrue to the operations of these local corporations would be used for routine maintenance of property, acquisition of new property, and the retirement of debts. A portion of these anticipated revenues would be allocated to a City supervised fund to be used solely for the expansion of housing corporation activities. A revolving fund arrangement would eventually result in a self-sustaining formation of local housing corporations. As implied above, the City would act as a trustee for the cash assets of the corporation and would also assume responsibility of book-keeping and accounting, thus providing a necessary service in an impartial fashion. Any disbursement of funds would require the counter-signature of a designated City official. This would safeguard community interests by providing an extra measure of accountability.

3. Much housing repair work is labor intensive and could possibly be performed on a volunteer basis -- on week-nights and week-ends -- by local residents. Volunteer participation is beneficial for at least two reasons. First, it would reduce or eliminate the high labor costs associated with even simple maintenance and refurbishing. Second, it would allow for a greater number of community residents to participate at a grass-roots level in the improvement of their community. Maintenance which required skills and abilities not available within the community could be contracted out to retired, licensed professionals who perform such services below prevailing market rates. In the event that sufficient volunteer participation is not forthcoming, funds might be made available through CETA programs or the recently enacted Federal "Jobs Bill" for compensation of local residents who work on the corporations' projects.

4. Neighborhood level housing corporations, in the absence of a profit motivation, would be able to plow back more money into the improvement of its housing and properties. Additionally, these corporations might also be able to qualify for the tax exemptions and other special considerations granted Economic Development Corporations (EDCs) as a result of State legislation.

5. Local housing corporations could also attempt to purchase some of the rental housing administered by absentee landlords. This could be accomplished by offering a price for this housing which is slightly higher than the depressed market price which currently prevails in many areas of the city. This tactic, in conjunction with strict enforcement of city housing

ordinances, would certainly result in an increased willingness of absentee landlords to sell their property. The housing corporation would then administer this housing in a fashion consistent with the overall welfare of the community. Policy decisions, as well as the day-to-day routine of the housing corporation, would be subject to the supervision of the community at large on a regular basis.

CONCLUSION

Literally thousands of houses in the City are currently abandoned. Between 4,000 and 6,000 more houses are demolished every year for want of an alternative to neglect, deterioration, and -- ultimately -- demolition. Merely citing abandonment and demolition figures, however, cannot convey the tremendous personal and societal loss resulting from blight. Every abandoned and boarded-up house in the City is a mute testimony to the need for some sort of policy which aims at arresting blight.

The potential benefits of the community based strategy outlined in this proposal are several:

1. The City (and possibly HUD) would be relieved of the task of marketing vacant homes.

2. Houses and property could be maintained by the community during the marketing period.

3. In the case of rental units, local ownership would help insure that landlord and tenant maintenance responsibility would be carried out.

4. Illegal activities which seek out "problem housing" would be held to a minimum under community supervision.

5. Finally, and most importantly, "problem housing" could be transformed into a community asset, sparking increased optimism on the part of other homeowners towards the future of their community.

In short, community administration of rental and vacant housing through the use of neighborhood housing corporations would allow for the effective supervision of the status of problem housing. Community level efforts could then be brought to bear directly upon the problem of blight.

THE YOUNG AND THE OLD: EMPLOYING YOUTH FOR THE DELIVERY OF HOUSING MAINTENANCE SERVICES TO ELDERLY RESIDENTS

NSF - City/University Consortium Project

By Dennis J. Bachorik
May 24, 1977

PROBLEM:

At each end of our population continuum -- from the very young to the very old -- there exists a major social problem. At the one end, many elderly suffer from meager incomes, inadequate medical treatment, lack of community oriented programs, deficient nutritional diets and the like. For the aged, however, no need is more pressing than that for sound housing. At the other end of the population continuum, the young are in possession of this society's highest rate of unemployment. Idle and with few employment alternatives, the opportunity and incentive to deviate from the norm presents itself to these young people.

The Aged

Today, there are approximately 165,000 aged (65 years and over) residing in the City -- of this total, 50,200 are black and 93,000 are female. For many of these elderly residents, the inability to maintain their home inevitably leads to relocation in senior housing or continued residence in unmaintained, deteriorating housing.

Due to a lack of affordable home maintenance services, many old people are compelled to leave their homes, neighborhoods, and friends. A recent survey of individuals 60 years old and older indicated that approximately 39% thought their housing needed major or minor repairs. The repairs requested by the greatest proportion of those surveyed were outside painting (35%) and redecorating/remodeling (32%); approximately one-fourth (25%) indicated a need for roof repairs and one-fifth (20%) for major carpentry work on the physical structure; and 11% indicated a need for plumbing repairs, 6% for wiring, and 4% for heating repairs.

The Young

There are approximately 25,000 unemployed teenagers (16 to 19 years old) in the City, which translates into an unemployment rate of 34.2%. For black teenage males the unemployment rate soars to 43%, which, of course, does not include those who are discouraged and no longer seeking employment.

If nothing is done about this high level of teenage unemployment, a dangerous social condition could develop in Detroit. In the 1960s the

situation was labeled "social dynamite," but in the summer of 1976 the fuse was lit setting off an explosion of gang violence.

With the Carter Administration's recently announced $1.5 billion youth employment package, the time is propitious to convene a concerted City effort to capture a substantial portion of this package.

THE ALTERNATIVE:

The City does have an alternative in dealing with this two-headed dragon. Recognizing that relocating the aged in senior centers is an unacceptable housing option, it is proposed that a program be initiated to assist aged homeowners in the retention of their independent housing status through a program of home maintenance services. The impelementation of a home maintenance program for the aged is contingent upon the employment of teenagers to provide the delivery of maintenance services to elderly homeowners. In short, by solving the housing problem of the aged, Detroit can constructively resolve a problem associated with its youth, namely, a high level of unemployment.

PROGRAM SPECIFICS:

The goals of the program are as follows:

1) Provide repair and maintenance services to those older persons in the community who are unable to afford the cost of material or labor required for repair and upkeep of their homes; and

2) utilize teenagers to perform maintenance and repair services for the aged, and by doing so, reduce teenage unemployment by some quantifiable amount, say, one-half over a three year period.

A successful program of youth-serving-the-aged was implemented in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. With a $16,000 grant from the Canadian government, four college students, who worked as supervisors and coordinators, and twenty high school students, who served as laborers, were hired to provide maintenance and repair services to elderly persons who owned single family homes. Their duties were divided into three categories. First, there was the category of minor repairs, such as replacing tile flooring. Interior and exterior clean-up constituted a second category. Heavy household tasks, such as furniture moving, was the third category.

The Canadian program accomplished two important functions. First, the elderly -- many of whom were disabled or otherwise physically unable to maintain their deteriorating homes -- were provided cost free services. Second, employment opportunities were opened to young people.

CONCLUSION:

The City has the option of addressing two social problems at the same time. With the implementation of a "youth-serving-the aged" program, both the young and the old would benefit. The elderly are expected, as a direct consequence, to regain a feeling of security and purpose in life, and attitude of being wanted accompanied by a higher level of morale. Moreover, all of society, not just young people, would benefit from a more constructive outlet for teenage energies.

This new program fits well with previous Detroit programs of youth employment, and the Neighborhood Services Department, an existing City agency with established channels of citizen input, has the experience and personnel to administer the program.

What makes this proposal innovative is that the young work with the old, thus bridging the disparate problems of two neglected generations. What makes this proposal politically feasible is a growing and positive congressional commitment to establishing a youth employment program. Detroit has the potential to capture a substantial portion of the forthcoming federal "youth" dollars if it commences with plans for a detailed program.

PARKING FOR SHOPPERS IN DOWNTOWN DETROIT

NSF - City/University Consortium

By S. Khasnabis
May 19, 1977

A. Overview

During the last decade most American cities have experienced a gradual decentralization of urban activities that has been characterized by sprawling of commercial, institutional and residential activities into the suburban fringes. The City of Detroit has been no exception in this regard. The gradually declining business activities in the Detroit CBD, followed by a substantial loss of tax base for the city has caused genuine concerns in the minds of the city administrators. In more recent times a significant emphasis has been placed in revitalizing Detroit CBD. The recent opening of the multimillion dollar Renaissance Center, a project pioneered by private industry as a unique public-private effort to revitalize a declining downtown economy. The Renaissance Center, along with current plans to convert a four-block area in the heart of downtown into a pedestrian mall and a long range proposal to build a people-mover system around the CBD, are all indicative of serious efforts by various agencies to stimulate renewed urban activities in the city center.

Retail activities or shopping is considered a vital element of downtown economy. Even today, a large portion of downtown tax base in Detroit is tied to retail or commercial land use. It is, however, extremely important that necessary support facilities, parking in particular, are provided in the downtown area to attract potential shoppers from the regional "market." The relevance of parking in the context of the shopping market in Detroit is all the more important because, being the motor capital of the world, the Detroit area will continue to be a highly auto-oriented urban complex. Shoppers will continue to rely on their autos for their transportation needs.

It has been said that there is an acute deficiency of parking facilities for shoppers in downtown Detroit. The spaces that are currently available are generally pre-empted by the large number of employees that commute to the downtown area every day. The very limited number of spaces that are available for shoppers require a high parking fee that is beyond the reach of the average shopper. The large number of suburban shopping centers that are likely to compete with the downtown stores offer free and convenient parking; in the context of a competitive shopping market, this factor is likely to weigh heavily in the final decision of shoppers to select the ultimate destination for their shopping trip. If the city is to pursue a program to stimulate retail activities in the downtown area, it must take a positive role in providing adequate shopper parking. The purpose of the study proposed in this brochure is to investigate the question of such parking needs and suggest procedures for alleviating these.

B. Study Procedures

The proposed study procedure is presented below in the form of a number of sequential tasks.

Task 1 - To determine if there is indeed a deficiency of parking for shoppers in downtown Detroit.

The study area should be clearly defined at the outset in consultation with the City Planning Department. Next, a map should be prepared showing all the retail establishments, both existing and proposed. The Gross Leasable Area (GLA) for each establishment should be computed either from available records, maps, plans, etc.; or by actual in-site measurements. Then the total parking demand, i.e., the number of parking spaces needed to support the calculated GLA should be computed on the basis of unit rates. These rates (i.e., the number of parking spaces needed per 1000 square feet of GLA) will have to be computed from studies conducted elsewhere in similar sized cities. Next, an actual count of available parking spaces should be made and plotted on the aforementioned map. The difference between parking demand and supply should establish the exact deficiency. During this counting process, appropriate records should also be made of various demand durations, peaking characteristics, etc.

Task 2 - To conduct a survey among shoppers in Detroit to determine their parking needs.

Having determined the "how manys" of parking facilities, the next task should be designed to answer the question on "wheres." The best way to accomplish this is to conduct an attitude survey among shoppers to elicit their viewpoints on how far a shopper would be willing to walk between his parking vehicle and the shopping area. Other questions may be designed to have consumer viewpoints regarding how the "attractor" quality of the Detroit CBD could be improved, at what time of day the parking demand may reach its "peak," consumer preferences to types of stores, etc. Such consumer viewpoints, although not having any direct bearing on the proposed study, may provide valuable insights to the City Planning Department that may lead to an overall improvement of shopping atmosphere in the downtown area. The survey should be conducted by trained personnel through personal interviews with shoppers, during both peak and off peak hours.

Task 3 - To conduct a similar survey among local retailers.

The purpose of such an interview is to elicit the viewpoints of the local retailers regarding the parking needs. Since the local retailers are in direct and constant contact with the shopping community, valuable insights may be derived from such a survey. This is foreseen on a questionnaire survey, to be followed by telephone contact by the project personnel, if necessary. Through the survey mechanism proposed herein, it is hoped to obtain substantial retailer contribu-

tions to the project objectives.

Task 4 - Identify specific locations within acceptable walking distances to shoppers where additional parking facilities may be created.

This part of the project would require a close degree of interaction between the project team and the city officials, particularly the Planning Department. A number of candidate locations for parking facilities should be identified first following some prespecified planning and design criteria. These would include factors such as: conformance to existing and proposed zoning, disruption to existing properties, location within acceptable walking distances, etc. The question of cost effectiveness should be duly considered in the preliminary analysis. A parcel of land, which may require a substantial investment to acquire, may have to give precedence to a less expensive parcel, although the former may be more desirable from all viewpoints. It is believed that, out of such an iterative procedure involving the project team and the city officials, it will be possible to identify the most desirable locations where parking facilities should be built. This will lead to development of a staged parking plan for the City of Detroit with appropriate target dates for each facility. It is important that such a parking plan is duly integrated with the long-range master plan for the city; this would again call for a close degree of interaction by the City Planning officials and the project team.

Task 5 - To examine new ideas related to downtown parking.

Before the final parking plan is developed in all aspects, it would be necessary to review any innovative ideas or procedures in this regard. The question of integrating parking facilities with newer transportation modes will be considered. Specifically, the possibility of creating fringe parking in selected areas along the proposed people mover system and providing some type of shuttle service will be examined. Other possibilities are building articulated walkways (following the successful effort in St. Paul, Minnesota) in the Detroit CBD, integrating retail areas with proposed transit station locations, etc.

Task 6 - Prepare a detailed parking plan.

Having identified the specific locations for parking facilities, the question of planning and engineering design of the facility should be resolved. There are a number of factors that must be considered before a final decision is made in this regard. It is not a question of a surface facility vs. a parking structure. More importantly, it is a question of traffic engineering, aesthetics, cost-effectiveness, personal security, access and egress, etc. The ultimate solution may be a combination of surface facilities, parking structure and underground facilities. The final design must ensure that the new parking spaces are not pre-empted by employee parking. The peaking characteristics of the employee traffic and shopping traffic must be duly

considered here. The analysis should be comprehensive enough that all possible implications are duly evaluated. Detailed questions such as how to integrate traffic movements to and from the proposed facility with the adjoining street system, what type of fee-collection system (if there is one) would result in minimum motorist delay, how to provide intra-floor movement (if it is a structure) and, most importantly, what would be the most cost-effective way of satisfying the parking needs, must be answered before the final plan is developed.

Task 7 - To consider alternative means of financing the proposed plan.

Although Task 7 is presented here separately from Task 6, in effect, these should be conducted concurrently. In other words, the decision to build a number of parking facilities cannot be made independent of financial considerations. Alternative revenue sources should be explored, including revenue bonding, contributions by the retailers who would benefit by additional business, contributions by the city who would benefit by improved tax based and perhaps a joint public-private effort. Alternative means of private incentives to such investments through a tax relief process will also be considered. The legal implications of a joint ownership of a parking facility must be duly considered; the legal resources of the City of Detroit may be called upon to participate in this phase of the project. The fiscal analysis would duly consider various types of parking fee possibilities. These would include free parking, ticket validations procedure by the retailer, hourly parking rates or others.

C. Project Investigators

Dr. S. Khasnabis, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, who will be the principal investigator of the proposed project, has developed this policy option. Dr. Khasnabis specializes in the areas of traffic engineering and transportation planning and has considerable teaching, research and consulting experiences in this area. Most notably, he was involved in a recent study related to the traffic impact of the development and expansion of a large retail complex at Lafayette Place, downtown Boston. He was the project director of this important study for the consulting engineering firm -- Barton, Aschman Associates, Inc. During the course of this project, he worked closely with the City of Boston, the Boston Redevelopment Authority, and a number of architects and consultants.

Dr. Francis Plonka. Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Technology, will act as a co-investigator of this project. Dr. Plonka, an industrial engineer, specializes in the area of productivity for governmental systems. Currently, he is the project manager of a joint research project, between Wayne State University and the City

of Detroit, funded by NSF, that is attempting to develop measures for local government purchasing and materials management service.

Dr. Plonka also works in an advisory capacity with the Productivity Management Improvement Division of the Office of the Mayor, City of Detroit. Dr. Plonka's sound knowledge of the city governmental structure, functions, etc., can be considered a great asset to the proposed project.

DOWNTOWN PARKING: SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

NSF - University/City Consortium

By Rich Hinks
May 23, 1977

Overview

Detroit has traditionally had a love affair with the automobile. This is reflected in its lack of a comprehensive and efficient metropolitan mass transit system.

Detroits have subsequently rallied to the car as the area's chief source of transportation and jobs. Accomodations for the auto have had a striking effect on the physical character of downtown Detroit, once the region's undisputed commercial center.

Between 1/3 to 1/2 of Central Business District land is used for parking. Presently, there are approximately 45,000 parking spaces downtown.

This figure of downtown spaces is somewhat misleading, though. Parking lot owners have gone on the record as saying there are enough spaces, while many City officials believe to the contrary.

The fact is that, if an individual is willing to park anywhere or spend any price, he can usually find a place close to his destination. Otherwise, a person desiring to pay one or two dollars a day may have to settle for a site at a substantial distance from where he wants to go.

The CBD, essentially, is without sufficient numbers of conveniently placed low priced parking facilities. It is the function of this paper to present a number of alternatives addressed to remedying that predicament. Specific recommendations will then be made based on the most practical of the suggestions.

Discussion:

Shoppers have deserted downtown in droves for the ease of parking at suburban malls. There are any number of people who refuse to do business with CBD merchants, doctors, and lawyers due to shortage of inexpensive parking. Thousands of potential Detroit dollars have instead found their way to help suburban growth.

The vast majority of downtown parking spots are found in private surface lots, where the real price gouging has occurred. Their sprawl robs the CBD of land for tax producing buildings.

Surface lot owners are, in effect, rewarded for keeping their land undeveloped. Because of the City's current property tax system, the individual who constructs a building on his lot or makes some type of improvements will incur a major tax increase.

It becomes more economical to do nothing and thus pay little in taxes. Furthermore, by charging exorbitant parking fees there is small incentive to sell the lot to an office or apartment developer.

Downtown Detroit must continue to attract people and retain its commercial vibrancy. But its chances of achieving such a goal are threatened by more and more prime land being given over to improper car storage. The following alternatives address themselves to this problem.

Alternatives For Improving Parking Efficiency

Shopper Convenience:

1. The parking card as employed by Tel Aviv. No parking meters are necessary in this system. A book of coupons is purchased in advance, hence securing an individual's parking privileges.

2. In Oakland, California, area merchants negotiated with private parking lot owners to extend two hours of free parking for customers of member merchants. The store owners reimbursed the lot operators.

3. Reduce city-owned lot rates to 10¢ on weekends.

Reducing the Number of Surface Parking Lots:

1. Taxation policies for parking lots should be more stringent. Baltimore uses a 10¢ fixed charge on each car parked in commercial lots. In Chicago it is 15¢. For New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia the tax is based on a set percentage of gross revenues from parking lots. New York is 7%, San Francisco is 10%, while Philadelphia has a 10% rate of taxation in addition to a standard licensing policy and other city fees.

2. Licensing of parking lots can be made more effective by increasing the costs of licenses for CBD surface lots. Such an amount could be determined by a formula measuring a lot's worth. It may be that a surface lot rebuilt as a multi-level deck structure would have no increase in licensing fees or possibly even a reduction.

3. Make use of site value taxation. This puts the burden of the tax on the land, not the structure or the improvements on it. It is therefore an inducement for developing land to its highest and best use.

4. The City should implement rate control of private lots so that prices will be approximate to Municipal Parking Authority levels.

5. Refuse to lease premium CBD land to private parking lot operators. The City could condemn, in conjunction with the Downtown Development Authority, existing private surface lots.

6. Create a CBD ring road of City-owned parking garages.

Recommendations and Conclusion

The issue of downtown parking is more than the problem of how to increase shopper convenience, for it involves as well how to retain and expand CBD economic vitality.

Two of the aforementioned alternatives stand out as politically practical in attacking this dilemma.

First, initiate a site-value taxation policy on privately owned surface parking lots. In taxing the land, rather than the structure on it, the City is pressuring lot operators to make better use of their property. Property would be assessed on a two-tier basis, where the structure on the land is taxed minus or irrespective of the site. In effect the site value approach functions as an under-utilization penalty.

Second, the City could develop a "ring" system of municipal-owned multi-level parking structures. Such a proposal had been made in 1972 after a traffic analysis was completed by the Chicago consulant firm of DeLeuw, Cather & Co. Brush, Elizabeth, Cass, and Congress were mentioned as a possible route to form the ring along. It was determined that a motorist using this ring and parking at a garage nearest his desitnation would be within 800 feet of wherever he desired to go.

When the new people mover is installed downtown, it would roughly follow the aforementioned path of the proposed garage ring. The garages could almost function, then, in a park-and-ride capacity for people wishing to transfer to the monorail.

Any amount of money spent on downtown parking, reasonable or outrageous, will cost more than using free suburban space. The point remains, parking is a service with a capital S, and the City would be wise to make it as convenient and inexpensive as possible. A careful program of eliminating CBD surface parking lots, followed by the well-planned placement of low cost parking structures, could go a long way toward achieving this goal.

NUTRITION FOR SENIORS -
FISH FARMING IN THE CASS CORRIDOR

NSF - University/Community Consortium

By John L. Cornelius
Thomas Dwyer
June 8, 1977

Problem Summary

A major problem facing senior citizens on fixed incomes is the rising costs of nutritional foods such as meats, fish and vegetables. This problem is particularly serious in the Cass Corridor, with its high concentration of low income, unemployed seniors. Unfortunately, many of these senior citizens are unable to afford nutritional food, and are forced instead to live on less expensive, less nutritious diets. For too many seniors, the "nutritional crisis" is a daily reality. Several meals programs operate through churches in the Corridor, providing a hot meal for some seniors. However, only a small number of needy seniors are reached by these programs.

Meanwhile, there are physical plant facilities in the Corridor which would potentially be used to address social needs in the Cass Corridor and elsewhere. The Corridor is the location of numerous abandoned or underutilized plants -- in a range of sizes and conditions. Many businesses have either closed down or moved out of the Corridor area in past years, leaving dozens of usable plant facilities intact.

Policy Option

It is proposed that idle human and physical resources be used to establish and maintain a fish farming cooperative in the Cass Corridor. The primary objective of the cooperative would be to provide an inexpensive, highly nutritious food for seniors in that area. Idle plant space in the Cass Corridor could be leased and set up for farming a variety of fish -- salmon, trout, perch, flounder,pike, red snapper, etc. Fish would be raised, harvested, cleaned, and packaged for distribution. In order to minimize technical requirements, the production process would be kept as simple as possible. For example, canning would be expensive and unnecessary.

Seniors from the nearby area could be employed for most of the work. Many aspects of fish farming are nontechnical. Routine tasks such as simple maintenance, feeding, transferring, harvesting, cleaning, packaging and delivery could be easily learned and performed. Indeed, employment of senior citizens could be a significant secondary benefit of such an operation.

An essential ingredient to a successful fish farming operation is the availability of a high quality water supply. Ideally, spring water or deep artesian well water would be used. River and lake water would be usable to some extent, but it is less desirable because of germs and pollutants. The cost and availability of high quality water would be an important determinant of the final product cost.

Also, the farming of different species of fish would require separate water containers maintained at varying temperatures. It is important, therefore, to select a plant facility that will have sufficient capacity and can be easily converted. This will reduce capital outlays and conversion costs.

As of April 1977, nine game fish breeders are licensed by the Department of Natural Resources for operation in the seven county SEMCOG region. Of these, six are in the business of producing dressed fish -- rainbow trout, bass, bluegill, catfish, and others.

The Fisheries Division of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior have many informational booklets and services available at little or not cost. Topics range from chemical treatments in fish farming to economic and market considerations for producing and marketing various kinds of farm-cultured fish. Extensive bibliographies have been compiled on fish farming articles and books, and more than a dozen periodicals are published which deal with fish farming and related concerns.

Implementation

An original capital investment would be required for plant space, equipment and operational set up. Also, initial training costs would be incurred. Possible funding sources include the Office for Human Development and the Administration on Aging, both in the Department of H.E.W., and the Housing and Community Development Block Grant. Training costs could be paid out of CETA money. (Training could be provided by management personnel of the fish hatcheries operated by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.)

We have identified ideal plant space in the Cass Corridor which is currently idle. This plant space could be leased and converted for use as a fish farm. Seniors from the area could be employed after training by DNR personnel. Operational costs, including personnel costs, would be paid from product revenues. Since the fish farm would be operated as a nonprofit cooperative, with no frills, product costs could be kept to a minimum. This is absolutely essential since the major objective is to provide low cost, highly nutritious food to seniors who need it and otherwise would not be able to afford it.

St. Patrick's Cooperative, located in the Cass Corridor, has expressed a willingness to be the sponsoring agency for this proposal.

Summary

Although the idea may seem far fetched at first glance, fish farming in the Cass Corridor is not only feasible, but would address a major nutritional problem among low income senior citizens. In fact, besides being an excellent source of protein, fish is also low in cholestrol. In addition to the nutritional benefits, jobs for seniors could be generated and idle plant space could be productive again. The City would enjoy tax revenues.

The nutritional crisis among senior citizens is a persistent, serious problem. Obviously, there are no simple solutions. However, the provision of low cost, highly nutritious fish foods could certainly help abate the problem. The human and physical resources are in place. Assuming that the capital expenses can be paid for by the sources mentioned earlier, and assuming that the training and operational/ maintenance aspects are not overly technical, there would be no major impediments to carrying this idea to fruition.

MINING THE URBAN CITY: ELIMINATING WASTES AND RECYCLING RESOURCES

NSF - City/University Consortium Project

By Dennis J. Bachorik
May 9, 1977

REPORT ON CONDITIONS:

One of the great paradoxes of urban society is the co-existence of emerging shortages of basic raw materials, while at the same time, enormous quantities of the same materials are being thrown away at great expense to the City. Detroit is firmly entrenched in a "litter ethic." During the 1971-72 fiscal year, Detroit disposed of 964,635 tons of refuse for a total collection and disposal cost of $31,798,291. Unfortunately, little or none of this refuse was recycled. This fact angers residents who, for the most part, are generally fed up with refuse collection services.

Tantamount to Detroit's throw-it-away ethic and compounding the entire problem of refuse collection and disposal is the burgeoning problem of worker (garbagemen) dissatisfaction and alienation. The concensus of opinion indicates that workers, especially those involved in repetitive tasks, suffer more from the effects of worker dissatisfaction -- due to a lack of occupational challenge, little or no participation in the decision-making process, or simply, from chronic fatigue -- than from a lack of income. Worker discontent manifests itself in the form of alcoholism, drug abuse, and absenteeism, which invariably leads to lower levels of productivity. Where you find discontent and frustration on the job, moreover, you likewise discover a higher incidence of carelessness.

This is particularly true of garbagemen. In 1971-72 Detroit refuse collectors suffered 95.2 lost time injuries (one that results in one or more days lost beyond the date of injury), and this compared unfavorably to those employees on the general roll who suffered 6.5 lost time injuries. Furthermore, growing rates of absenteeism, a sympton of occupational boredom that is exacerbated by alcohol and drug abuse, results in lost efficiency in trash pick-ups, increased sick pay benefits, and higher budget costs.

The report on conditions thus far yields three needs that must be addressed. First, Detroit remains a littered, but more importantly, an untapped source of paper, copper, scrap iron and other essential materials. Second, residents are dissatisfied with their refuse collection service. Third, garbagemen are suffering from the blue collar blues in the worst imaginable way.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this policy option paper are twofold: first, to make available to refuse collectors opportunities in sufficient number and diversity so that the Environmental Protection and Maintenance Department's lost time rate will average less than that for other City departments; and second, to make available to Detroit residents a program of urban beautificcation and resource conservation that will reduce litter and conserve materials at a rate greater than that of other major cities in the country.

POLICIES FOR GUIDING DEVELOPMENT:

Within the concept of increasing residents' satisfaction with refuse collection services, boosting garbagemen's morale and productivity, and harvesting recyclable resources, City government will take whatever means necessary to:

1. Capture a profitable supply of recyclable litter -- paper, copper, scrap iron, etc.;

2. Reduce residents' dissatisfaction with refuse collection procedures; and,

3. Adopt an innovative program of upgrading the skills, participation, and morale of refuse collectors.

STRATEGIES TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVES:

In keeping with the objectives set forth above, it is suggested that the Mayor -- with the help of the Environmental Protection and Maintenance Department and the Planning Department -- come forward with a program of urban beautification and resource conservation.

One alternative is to create an Urban Resource Conservation and Development Corporation financed in part through Federally-guaranteed securities. It would have full authority to engage in recycling operations itself, to contract for such operations through private companies, and to market recycled materials.

Another alternative is for the Environmental Protection and Maintenance Department to create a division of Resource Conservation financed in part from general City revenues. Within the Department, the framework exists from which the needs of the community and ideas put forth in this policy option paper can be bridge. By assigning garbagemen the tasks of both issuing warning tickets to those who violate the City's Sanitation Code and explaining proper refuse disposal techniques to block clubs and civic organizations, the physical and aesthetic environment can be improved.

The second order consequence implicit in this paper is the upgrading of the occupational status of garbagemen. Workers who find their work challenging and who participate in the development of their work situation are happier, better adjusted, and more productive workers.

MEMO ON ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE FOR THE CITY OF DETROIT

NSF - University/City Consortium

By Richard Ward
May 31, 1977

One of the most conspicuous economic and social facts of the 1970's has been the increase in the cost of energy. Decreased domestic production coupled with increased energy demand have led to a circumstance in which the cost of energy for illumination, space heating and transportation has been, and will continue to, increase at an average of 10% per year in constant dollars. Every home, industry, institution and governmental unit must adjust to this profound economic change. For all institutions this means that the fraction of income which must be committed to utilities will double between now and 1985.

Analysis of foreign and domestic supply potential indicates no possibility of improvement between now and 1985. However, the possibility for worsened circumstances is great.

Institutions (businesses, schools, municipalities, etc.) are not powerless to influence the course of energy events for although they can, in the long run, have little or no influence on the cost or supply of energy they can have considerable influence on the nature and pattern of their own use. Present use patterns were developed during the long period in which energy was extremely inexpensive. As a result it has been cost-effective to increase energy consumption rather than to increase the costs of materials, labor or improved design or to risk personal inconvenience.

In 197 , President George Gullen of Wayne State University was faced with disturbing increases in utility costs and concern about the possibility of supply shortages or interruptions. He appointed the writer, Richard Ward, as chairman of the Energy Conservation Commission. I, and the Commission members, principally representatives from the central administration (V.P. van Buskirk) and physical plant (Joseph Jordan and Richard Collins, now retired) undertook a long-term program of analysis and action. Our efforts can be grouped under the following headings:

1) Analysis of past consumption and cost patterns by building or facility.

2) Breakdown of consumption by service (air conditioning, heating, lighting, laboratory instruments, etc.).

3) Measurement of illumination levels with downward modifications to meet federal guidelines.

4) Adjustment of heating, air conditioning and hot water temperatures.

5) Review of building specifications for new buildings and examination of existing buildings with an eye to retrofitting insulation, storm windows, etc.

6) Educational program for faculty, staff, students.

7) Establishment of facility-specific conservation plans and energy conservation goals.

8) Installation of an I.B.M. System Seven to control air handling (heating and cooling) in all appropriate buildings.

All of the elements of this program are on-going. The need for quick results required us to pursue numbers 1, 3, 4 and 8 most vigorously. As a consequence, in fiscal 1976-76 our utilit costs were $450,000 lower than they would have been without the conservation measures established.

The establishment of a coherent, carefully assembled energy task force for the City of Detroit should be a high priority matter for the following reasons:

a) The accumulation of the necessary data requires considerable time.

b) The potential for increased management efficiency is great.

c) The potential saving in budget dollars, within a few years, is probably in the neighborhood of 3 to 4 million per year.

d) In the event of severe fuel shortages functioning within a plan is easier than limping along with hastily conceived emergency measures.

e) There is a great likelihood of State and/or Federally mandated energy conservation on a municipal level. If the city manages to initiate a program before such mandates occur the possibility for a successful program with proper municipal input is maximized.

In light of these considerations, and the probability that others exist which are not mentioned (or perhaps not even foreseen) in this memo, we proposed that the University make available to the City its experience and expertise in energy management. In brief, a group of City employees, working initially with a University consultant, establish an Energy Management Task Force for the City of Detroit and begin work as soon as possible.

One possible outcome of such a program has to do with the possible effect of reduced municipal electric consumption on the P.L.D. To the degree that such saving results in excess generating capacity in the future, it would be possible to attract additional industry or business to the City by guaranteeing such business a firm source of energy in the future.

SEWAGE AND SLUDGE DISPOSAL

NSF - University/City Consortium

By D. Y. Hsu
May 2, 1977

The Problem

The Detroit Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant is presently using incineration to dispose of its sewage sludge. Tbis method is now facing difficulties in meeting the more and more stringent air pollution control standards. This is because the sludge contains high levels of heavy metals. Seeking proper techniques either to prevent the heavy metals from entering the wastewater treatment plant or to remove them from the sludge is therefore necessary.

The first approach is recommended in this statement; that is, to encourage and to enforce the various industries to remove heavy metals by practicing more effective pretreatments before discharging their wastewaters into the municipal sewerage system. It is believed that this is the most feasible and economical approach in solving the pollution problems associated with the heavy metals.

Source of Heavy Metals in Wastewater

Domestic sewage usually does not contain heavy metals high enough to cause any harmful effects. The high levels of heavy metals in Detroit sewage sludge must be from the industrial wastewater discharges. It is understood that Detroit is a highly developed industrial area. There are eight auto assembly plants and more than 150 subsidiary companies in the city limit. Their activities, in addition to many other industries, are believed to be the main source of heavy metals appearing in the sewage sludge. Examples are chromium, copper and zinc discharged from metal finishing process and cadmium, lead, and mercury discharged from battery manufacturing companies.

Techniques Available for Sludge Disposal

There are presently three techniques commonly used for disposing sewage sludge -- incineration, landfill, and land application. However, no matter which one is employed, the existence of heavy metal will always end up with some pollution problems. Incineration will introduce metal fume into the atmosphere and thus cause air pollution problems; landfill may introduce those metals into the leaching water and thus cause ground water pollution and sometimes the surface water may also be polluted; land application may also introduce the heavy metal into the leaching water and in addition,

those metals may be absorbed by the growing crops and finally passed to the human being. High concentration of some metals in soil may even be toxic to the growing plants.

Removal of heavy metals from sludge is therefore an important step before the final disposal can be made. However, by realizing the property of sewage sludge, this step of treatment can be very costly. Chemical techniques including acid dissolving followed by phase separation may be the only process available. The sludge must be dewatered again for final disposal and, if land application is employed, the acid sludge must be neutralized. Additional sludge may be produced through this neutralization process.

Recommended Policy

In recognizing the economical difficulties and the technical complications in removing heavy metals from sewage sludge, the other alternative -- prevention of heavy metals from entering into the sewerage system -- seems to be more attractive and feasible.

Since heavy metals are mostly originated from the industrial wastewater discharge, effective pretreatment aimed at metal removal will be necessary. There was a proposed Industrial Wastewater Discharge Ordinance given in 1976 to amend Chapter 56 of the Code of the City of Detroit by creating a new article which regulates the discharge of industrial or commercial waste into the wastewater treatment system of the City of Detroit. The present policy should therefore be the enforcement of whatever the existing regulation recommends. If the level of heavy metal content in sewage is still too high to allow a proper disposal of the sludge, a more stringent regulation may be needed.

Pretreatment of industrial wastewater is not an uncommon practice and as a matter of fact, many industries can actually recover some of the valuable heavy metals from their own wastewaters. Moreover, technically speaking, removal of heavy metals directly from the industrial wastewater is much easier than attempting to remove them from the combined wastewater and from the sludge generated in the municipal treatment plant.

Research Needs

In order to carry out this recommended policy, intensive investigation will be needed to find the type and amount of heavy metals present in the wastewater of each suspicious industry. Only from the industrial wastewater survey, the suitable treatment procedure and the required degree of treatment can be established.

HEAVY METAL SLUDGE: A NEW TREATMENT PROCESS

NSF - City/University Consortium

The following article appeared in the Detroit News (May 22, 1977), and it addresses the City's concern for an inexpensive way of treating heavy metal sewage sludge.

"Zappers" find urban sludge may aid soil:

Cambridge, Mass. (AP) -- Scientists have found a way to convert sewage sludge -- a major urban-pollution problem -- into a valuable soil additive by zapping it with electron beams to get rid of impurities.

The researchers used an electron accelerator to make the high-energy waves of atomic particles in a one-year test at a major sewage treatment plant in Boston.

The project, directed by scientists from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, showed the electron beams destroyed bacteria, viruses, bugs and even some poisonous chemicals in the sewage.

The scientists worked on sludge, the black, odorous goo left over from modern waste-treatment plants.

Some cities, such as Milwaukee, recylce their sludge into soil conditioner by heating it to kill the impurities. But the MIT scientists said their electron technique is far cheaper.

The MIT accelerator was able to purify about 100,000 gallons of sludge a day. Beams of electrons hit the sludge for five one-hundredths of a second.

Besides killing living organisms in the sludge, the beams also destroyed several poisons, such as PCB, the researchers found. They planned more experiments to see if it will neutralize other damgerous chemicals as well.

The new system cost $450,000 to install at the plant and could treat the wet sludge for 85 cents a ton.

LAND USE HISTORIES OF DETROIT'S EARLY AREAS

NSF - City/University Consortium

By Arnold R. Pilling, Department of Anthropology
May 27, 1977

Detroit is one of the oldest European settlements outside of the 13 original colonies. From its founding until about a century ago, it was the unrivaled focus of life in the Upper Great Lakes. Even today, it is the center of much of the life of Michigan.

The destruction of Detroit by fire shortly after 1800 lost permanently much of the type of written data which has allowed the heritage of other cities to be known in detail. The course of building replacement in Detroit has leveled many of the early buildings which might have served to remind one of the City's past.

Today, three resources serve as the primary means by which the City's tradition may come to be better understood, interpreted and reinterpreted as the popular and scholarly interests in history shift in future generations. The most commonly consulted material of the past has traditionally been printed and manuscript items. However, two other sources have newly become of great importance, especially as these sources serve rather well to document the life style of the common citizen, as opposed to written sources which, in general, are so biased in favor of community leaders and the elite. These new approaches are oral history interviewing and archaeology. From these bodies of data, we can come more adequately to understand the life of the everyday citizen.

In recognition of the destructive nature of ground disturbance to archaeological resources, the federal government some time ago began to require statements on the impact that specific earth-moving projects will have on untaped "archives in the earth." Environmental impact statements routinely require evaluation of possible damage to historical and archaeological resources by proposed buildings, highways, or other earth moving. The State Preservation Officer is charged with reviewing such impact statements and making recommendations for the elimination of damage to the State's heritage.

It is safe to assume that such consideration of historical and archaeological resources in downtown Detroit will long be required to secure federal funding for Detroit projects. Federal law demands that we preserve, or at least salvage, what is left of our underground resources.

It has become obvious that in planning Detroit's future, detailed knowledge of the specific former land use and, therefore, historical and archaeological significance of each piece of ground is needed. Conversations with various city planners make it clear that those now working with the City need the guidance of detailed land use histories of several parts of Detroit.

Persons on the State Preservation Officer's staff (that is the staff of the Michigan Division of History) are in agreement with this need: specifically, Dr. John Halsey, archaeologist with the Division, and Dr. James Fitting, formerly with the Division. Officials representing several City of Detroit agencies have also indicated the need for such land use histories in the early parts of Detroit; these persons include Ms. Harriet Saperstein, formerly with Parks and Recreation; Dr. Solon Weeks, Director of the Detroit Historical Department; James E. Conway, Curator of Architectural History with that Department; and Karl Hamilton, of the City Engineer's Office.

The need is obvious. The disagreement has been over who should bear the cost of such histories. Dr. Weeks has argued that the University should carry out such a task as a public service. However, the Department of Anthropology and Monteith College, where the expert knowledge in this area is now held, do not have either the charge or the funds to meet this need. Funding to W.S.U. from N.S.F. would fill the gap. Application for such monies is urged.

VIOLENT CRIME: A COMPONENT OF MAJOR DETROIT PROBLEMS AND AN IMPEDIMENT TO THEIR SOLUTION

NSF - City/University Consortium

By Robert D. Swartz, Associate Professor, Geography
Wayne State University - May 31, 1977

Personal security and an environment without hassle or fear of violent crime is essential to individual freedom and the spirit of a desirable urban area. It is also critical to attract or retain economic activity, doctor's offices, stable residential areas, use of vacant lots and the mortgage money which underlies success in all of these and related land use planning. The nation's largest urban riot of the 1960s, a high homicide rate, publicity on freeway crime and high commercial burglary as well as robbery rates have combined to produce an unfavorable image of violence and inadequate security in Detroit. Local business moves out of the city and residential vacancy in combination with population decline have been cited as evidence of a response to the concentration of violent crime perceived to exist in Detroit.

As a consequence of its crime image, the city is at a disadvantage in promoting economic activity. It is a handicap that besets constructive efforts in a wide range of problems. The image of violent crime associated with Detroit is probably strong enough to override benefits that should accompany short term improvements and a change in trends. Unfortunately, reasonable and quantitative evaluations of the impact of crime are too weakly developed to provide the type of factual back-up that might convince developers/investors/mortgage lenders to commit funds if a favorable change were to occur or if it has occurred.

Although other cities face investment/land use issues related to violent crime, few major urban centers experienced the combination of factors cited above as intensely as Detroit. Good access, large population, sufficient income and other market factors that should be a stimulus to financial commitment are apparently inadequate to overcome the negative influence of crime on investment. Moreover, the technologies and response mechanisms for handling violent crime as it affects commercial vitality, vacant properties and urban economic interests are not equal to the task.

Criminal justice and law enforcement programs have barely developed a literature let alone a means of addressing the relationships between violent crime (or concentrations of it) and investment in stores, housing, office buildings or other economic activity. In one undertaking attempting to mitigate crime and its debilitating commercial effects, the thrust was in design of redeveloping commercial space

(the layout of shopping facilities) to reduce criminal opportunities. The results of this project are not yet available. Other efforts have focused primarily on police cooperation with businessmen to provide improved security through better locks, doors and other entry/exit locations and devices. However, these latter largely concern the problems of burglary rather than the more violent issue of armed robbery.

In short, urban areas and neighborhoods perceived to have concentrations of violent crime have difficulty in attracting or retaining desirable employment sources and retail/commercial services; little is available, thus far, to remedy the problem.

The following steps and policy directions are recommended to address the role of violent crime in generating vacant facilities and properties:

For Immediate Implementation

1. A police unit and workshop to assist and instruct businessmen and residents, on a neighborhood level, in better security measures and cooperation in mitigating armed robbery as well as entry by burglars.

2. A detailed study of vacant property in two or more regions of Detroit to analyze and quantify the role of violent crime in generating vacancy.

For Longer-Term Consideration

1. Funding to encourage/reward cooperation, including redesign of facilities, to reduce opportunities for violent crime. Perhaps block-grant monies could be used for this proposal, at least a demonstration project.

2. An ordinance providing for inspection and, possibly, penalties for failure of property owners to secure their facilities against crime (to minimum standards).

APPENDIX II: Survey of Previous City-University Contracts

The section consists of an analysis of relations between Wayne State University and the City of Detroit, the University of Michigan and the City of Detroit, and a City response to selected contracts with the two universities.

The following items make up this appendix:

A. Background and Evaluation of WSU-City Relations

1. Background
2. Discussion
3. Conclusion

B. Survey of Contracts

1. Center for Instructional Technology
2. Center for Urban Studies
3. Computing and Data Processing
4. Education
5. Engineering
6. Institute of Gerontology
7. Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
8. Law School
9. Liberal Arts
10. Lifelong Learning
11. Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy
12. Physical Education
13. Social Work
14. Student Services
15. Urban Extension (now College of Lifelong Learning)
16. Other

C. Survey of Urban-Related Research and Service Activity

1. Transportation
2. Housing
3. Health
4. Mental Health
5. Public Service
6. Public Service - Law Enforcement
7. Environment-Physical
8. Business/Economy/Employment
9. Communications
10. Education
11. Elderly

12. Ethnicity
13. Child Care and Development
14. Culture and Humanities
15. General/Others

D. Urban Related Dissertations: WSU

E. Background and Evaluation of U of M-City Relations

1. Introduction
2. Methodology of the Assignment
3. Concerns and Content of the Retrieved Research
4. Operational and Policy Suggestions
5. Summing Up

F. List and Abstracts: U of M/City

G. City Response on Selected Contracts with U of M, WSU

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Findings
4. Conclusions and Recommendations

BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OF WSU-CITY RELATIONS

BACKGROUND:

In response to instructions of a March 31, 1977 memorandum entitled: "Progress Report - NSF Grant: University-City Consortium," a survey of contracts was conducted. Wayne State University's Office of Sponsored Programs Services made available to the Center for Urban Studies a ten year (1967-1977) compendium of their contracts, grants, and agreements. Three instructions were given to the Center's researchers who went through the materials: first, select those contracts, grants, and agreements that Wayne State has had with the City of Detroit; second, record any urban-related contract Wayne has had with a city, state, or federal agency; and third, ascertain the most frequent donors and recipients of urban-related contracts.

DISCUSSION:

Wayne State University has held ninety-two (92) contracts dealing with a variety of urban subjects, and fifty-nine (59) of these contracts were awarded by the City of Detroit to the University (see attached table). The amount of contracts awarded during the 1967-1977 period total $6,040,137, with over one-half of this amount originating from the City of Detroit -- $3,432,966.

The School of Medicine, Urban Extension, the College of Lifelong Learning, the Center for Urban Studies, and the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Education are the most frequent recipients of urban-related contracts. Education, employment, economics, health and the aged were the most common areas of research -- each with six or more funded projects.

Aside from the City of Detroit, the State of Michigan awarded thirteen (13) contracts and federal agencies awarded twenty (20). The most frequent federal agencies awarding urban-related contracts to the University include: the U.S. Office of Education (10), the U.S. Public Health Service (4), the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (2), and other agencies such as HUD, HEW, etc. (4).

It should be noted that contracts awarded for urban educational programs, such as those for fellowships and casework training, were excluded from the survey. Additionally, most personnel services contracts were similarly omitted. The rationale for this decision was to focus the search on contractual relationships in which Detroit officials worked directly with academics in the study of problems of mutual interest. Inclusion of these types of contracts would have certainly increased the number and dollar amount of the awards, especially in the areas of Medicine, Nursing, and Social Work.

For the purposes of illustration and examination, however, a few educational and personnel services contracts are included in the survey.

Several Wayne State departments received multiple renewals of their contracts. In the instances in which this occurred, the program is described and recorded as being funded only once, and a cumulative total of the funds awarded for the entire 1967-1977 period is listed.

CONCLUSION:

A survey of Wayne State University's contracts, grants, and agreements for 1967-1977 yielded ninety-two (92) urban-related contracts. These contracts amounted to $6,040,137. There were a total of fifty-nine (59) contracts with the City of Detroit, and these awards accounted for $3,432,966 or one-half of the total grant monies for the 1967-1977 period.

Urban Related Contracts: By WSU Department, by Sponsor, Including Number of Contracts and Dollar Amounts (1967-1977)
(Summary of Most Frequent Donors and Recipients)

WSU Department/ College/Institute	City of Detroit		State of Michigan		Federal Agencies: U.S. Office of Education[a], U.S. Equal Emp.Opp.Comm.[b], U.S. Public Health Serv.[c], Other (HEW, HUD, etc.)[d]		TOTALS	
	# Grants	$ Amount	# Grants	$ Amount	# Grants	$ Amount	# Grants	$ Amount
Center for Urban Studies	5	464,667	1	50,000			6	514,667
Computing & Data Center	2	35,000					2	35,000
Education	4	152,823	2	190,808	5[a]	824,523	11	1,168,154
Engineering	2	72,374			1[a]	65,000	3	137,374
Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations			1	45,330	2[b]	172,000	3	217,330
Institute of Gerontology					2[d]	176,654	2	176,654
Liberal Arts	5	84,840	5	51,178	2[c] 1[d]	78,565 4,500	13	219,083
Lifelong Learning	7	404,235	2	67,790			9	472,025
Medicine	15	1,144,142			2[c] 1[d]	244,912 4,990	18	1,394,044
Nursing	4	148,694					4	148,694
Pharmacy	5	88,830					5	88,830
Social Work	1	61,462					1	61,462
Student Services					4[a]	578,394	4	578,394
Urban Extension	9	775,899	2	52,563			11	828,462
TOTALS	59	$3,432,966	13	$457,669	20	$2,149,538	92	$6,040,173

Source: Wayne State University, Office of Research and Sponsored Program Services
June 1977

SURVEY OF CONTRACTS

NSF - City/University Consortium
Wayne State University
June 1977

CENTER FOR INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY

DONOR: New Detroit, Inc. AMOUNT: $10,000.00 *

1. PERIOD: 9-1-75/8-31-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ms. Regina O'Neal

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Inner-City Freeway." These funds are awarded to support the continued airing, via Channel 56, of Inner-City Freeway, a 13 program, half-hour, biweekly, minority community television series. The primary goal of the series is to bring viable minority programming to the citizens. The series has brought education information, cultural expression and entertainment not only to its target audience, but to the community at large.

*Total funding to date is $41,860.00. As an ongoing program Inner-City Freeway has been the subject of several grants, the last of which is represented here.

CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

DONOR: Michigan Council for the Humanities AMOUNT: $3,385.00

1. PERIOD: 10-1-74/1-31-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Gordon F. Knight

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Detroit Sub-Committee for the Humanities." The focus of this project is to assist the Michigan Council for the Humanities by establishing a Detroit Sub-Committee to assure the dissemination of information regarding the Council's grant program to community groups and institutions throughout Detroit. In addition, the sub-committee will design, develop and distribute a supplementary brochure outlining the details of the program and including specific instructions regarding grant guidelines.

NOTE: This program has been the receipient of 3 earlier grants. The latest renewal is represented here. Total funding to date is $29,654.00.

CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

DONOR: Team for Justice AMOUNT: $25,607.00

2. PERIOD: 9-15-75/1-31-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Ms. Sue Smock Research Asst.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Project START Evaluation." Project START (Service Together and Rehabilitation Together) is concerned with the successful rehabilitation of offenders sentenced to probation and/or parole after serving their prison temrs. This agreement represents a sub-contract awarded to the Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, under the terms of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Grant, received by the Team for Justice. The Center will perform program assessment functions in three phases of the project: (1) study design, (2) information retrieval system, and (3) evaluation. The total contractual amount for the period indicated is $64,424.00.

DONOR: National Science Foundation AMOUNT: $25,200.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Mr. Ronald W. Haughton
V.P. for Urban Affairs

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "University - Community Consortium." With the funds provided by this grant, a University-Community Consortium will be formed to provide the mechanism through which scholars and problems would be matched. The management system for the Consortium will be built around the established liaison that exists between the Planning Department of Detroit, The Center for Urban Studies of Wayne State University, and the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan. The research will take the form of efforts focused on specific City problems for which there is some possibility for relatively quick action and implementation.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $125,000.00

4. PERIOD: 6-2-76/12-31-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Dr. Richard Simmons, Jr.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Master Plan Consultation Project." This agreement represents a sub-contract awarded through the terms of a Community Development Block Grant for fiscal year 1975-76 received by the City of Detroit from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The University through the Center for Urban Studies, will perform activities for the purpose of assisting the City in the formation and preparation of City's policy and plans. These activities will consist of

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consultant and administrative services. The objectives of the total project are the fostering of community development activities coordinated in a mutually supportive manner, the more rational utilization of land and other natural resources, encouraging community development activities which are consistent with comprehensive local and area-wide development planning.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $222,000.00

5. PERIOD: 4-30-76/3-15-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Mr. John J. Musial, Director
Special Projects

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Historic Resources Survey and Program Development." The purpose of this work is to identify statistically, and through a plan, the historic, architectural, archaeological and conservation resources of the City of Detroit; and, to do this in such a way as to be a part of similar plan and of identifying resources for the State of Michigan. This project will enable the State History Division and the City of Detroit to identify these resources and to complete Detroit's portion of the State Preservation Plan. In addition, this work will allow the City to develop techniques necessary for proper implementation of conservation programs beyond the efforts already underway. Hopefully, the results of this work can be included in the overall development and conservation plans of the City and be reflected in both the City's and the State's budgetary activities.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $25,566.00

6. PERIOD: 7-1-74/4-30-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Mr. John J. Musial, Director
Special Projects

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Social Planning Study for the Model Neighborhood Agency." These additional funds will permit Wayne State University to continue to provide a person to spend a portion of his time as Detroit's Head Social Planning Analyst. The consultant, using social planning techniques and skills, will: (a) analyze the effects of existing institute policies on the lives of Model Neighborhood residents; (b) develop and recommend alternative policy proposals which could improve the quality of the residents' lives; and, (d) develop and recommend methods of increasing residents' participation in making institutional decisions. This amendment brings the total

CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

contractual amount for the period indicated to $51,132.

NOTE: This program has been the recipient of 7 earlier grants. The latest renewal is represented here. Total funding to the period indicated: $205,564.00.

DONOR: Oakland County AMOUNT: $32,980.00

7. PERIOD: 4-1-74/4-1-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Richard Simmons, Jr.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "A Small Area Employment and Population Forecasting Model." This project is involved with improving the methods of forecasting small area employment and population for decision-making by local public planning agencies as well as private residential, commercial and industrial land developers. Current methodologies are not sufficiently reliable for these critical applications.

DONOR: Bank of the Commonwealth AMOUNT: $15,000.00

8. PERIOD: 2-1-70/6-30-71 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Richard Strichartz

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Local Societal Indicators." This amendment provides additional funds for the completion of a study that will provide an array of reliable information relative to the economy, social mobility, alienation, pollution, housing, health, crime and other social and political problem areas in the urban setting. The objective of this project is to be able to predict more effectively and adjust to the consequences of accelerating technological and societal change.

DONOR: Bank of the Commonwealth AMOUNT: $60,000.00

9. PERIOD: 2-1-70/6-30-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Bertram M. Gross

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Local Societal Indicators." To provide an array of reliable information relative to economy, social mobility, alienation, pollution, housing, health, crime, and other social and political problem areas in order to be able to more effectively predict and adjust to the consequences of accelerating technological and societal change.

CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES

DONOR: State of Michigan AMOUNT: $50,000.00

10. PERIOD: 10-16-69/1-31-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Donald Overly

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the development of a prototype system of socio-economic indicators at the state and regional levels, under the direction of the Center for Urban Studies, for the period October 16, 1969 through January 31, 1970. The study will identify statewide and regional socio-economic data and develop a system of indicators that can facilitate the systematic evaluation of ongoing programs as well as assist on policy and program development at the state level.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $5,000.00

11. PERIOD: 11-1-69/6-30-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Donald Overly

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for assistance in special planning analysis in connection with the City's Comprehensive City Demonstration Program.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $87,101.00

12. PERIOD: 3-1-68/2-28-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Donald Overly

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a study entitled: "Analysis of New Requirements for Technical Aid in Police Work."

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $10,000.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-69/7-1-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Walter Hoffman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for computing services for the Community Renewal Program. This program has also been the receipient of 2 earlier grants. With this contract, total funding to the period indicated has been $30,000.00.

COMPUTING AND DATA PROCESSING

DONOR: TALUS AMOUNT: $10,000.00

2. PERIOD: 1-3-69/11-3-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Walter Hoffman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a transportation and land use study.

DONOR: TALUS AMOUNT: $15,000.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-68/12-31-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Walter Hoffman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled, "Transportation and Land Use Study."

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $25,000.00

4. PERIOD: 5-27-65/5-27-66 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Various

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for research services involving the use of computers and data processing equipment in the University Computing Center.

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DONOR: Detroit Public Schools AMOUNT: $26,250.00

1. PERIOD: 9-15-76/8-14-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Robert C. Henderhan, Assoc. Professor

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Training and Evaluation in Career Education." This contract is awarded to reimburse Wayne State University, Division of Teacher Education, College of Education, for consultant expertise and services in the areas of evaluation, curriculum development and curriculum materials development for the Detroit Public Schools' project, Occupational and Adult Education Branch to Demonstrate Successful Career Education Practices in A Large Urban Setting, funded by the Michigan Department of Education. Such services will be provided during and throughout four major stages of the project: (1) needs assessment; (2) training program development; (3) implementation, and (4) evaluation.

EDUCATION

DONOR: City of Detroit, Board of Education AMOUNT: $106,703.00

2. PERIOD: 6-13-76/6-13-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Professor Fred S. Cook, Div.Head

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Distributive Office Intensified Training (DO-IT)." The purpose of this program is to operate a Senior Intensified Program in the Detroit Public Schools to train and place special needs-disadvantaged students in entry level jobs as clerk-typists, clerk-stenographers and salespersons. The Detroit Board of Education has received funding from the State of Michigan Department of Education for this program and through the terms of this contract, it has been agreed that Wayne State University will perform and complete the educational program.

DONOR: City of Detroit, Department of Health AMOUNT: $15,840.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Professor Louis J. Cantoni

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Rehabilitation Counselor Training Program." Through this agreement, three graduate students will be assigned to the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit at Herman Kiefer Hospital substance abuse facility to function primarily as Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor Assistants. With this renewal, the total contractual amount is $63,360. NOTE: This program has been the recipient of 2 earlier grants. Total funding to period indicated: $47,520.00.

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $408,375.00

4. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Anna Marie Hayes, Assoc. Prof.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Training Institute for Desegregated Education." The primary goal of Project TIDE (Training Institute for Desegregated Education) is to provide technical assistance and follow-up services to the Detroit Region I School District as a means of alleviating certain specific problems associated with desegregation based on race of national origin and desegregation based on sex. The specific goals include development of policies and guidelines to insure that

EDUCATION

students are treated without discrimination on the basis of race or sex with equal access to and participation in course offerings and extra-curricular activities, including competitive athletics and revision or development of curricular techniques to eliminate race and sex stereotyping in educational materials. This award represents the second year of support with a total of $645,829.

DONOR: Detroit Public Schools
School District

AMOUNT: $59,634.00

5. PERIOD: 3-1-76/6-15-76

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Professor Ronald V. Urick

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Detroit Teachers Expectation In-Service Project." Through the terms of this agreement, Wayne State University will conduct an in-service training program for teachers and administrators on teacher expectation and teacher behavior. Included in the goals to be achieved through the activities of the participants are: (a) increased understanding by the participants of the dynamics of relationships between teacher expectations, teacher behavior, and student behavior and learning; (b) increased awareness by each participant of his/her classroom behavior as reflected in data collected from a sampling of that behavior; and (c) increased understanding by participants of the professional self-renewal strategy forthe improvement of teaching behaviors.

DONOR: Michigan Dept. of Education

AMOUNT: $169,816.00

6. PERIOD: 11-3-75/6-30-76

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Dr. Jessie Kennedy

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Center for Professional Growth and Development." The primary goal of the Center for Professional Growth and Development is the substantial improvement of the quality of teaching and level of achievement of children in schools in the metropolitan area of Detroit. This amendment is made to reflect the release of the funds remaining of the $375,000 appropriated by the State Board of Education for this project.

EDUCATION

DONOR: City of Detroit, Board of Education AMOUNT: $17,280.00

7. PERIOD: 7-1-74/9-30-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Edward Simpkins

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Career Training for School Para-Professionals." Amendment of this subcontract will allow the Detroit Public Schools para-professionals currently enrolled in this program to takeadditional college course work in an effort to maximize the number of Career Opportunity Program enrollees who will complete requirements leading toward a baccalaureate degree. The funds for the School Board program for para-professionals are being provided by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Career Opportunity Program. With this amendment, the total contractual amount for the period indicated is $105,476.

DONOR: Detroit Board of Education AMOUNT: $13,000.00

8. PERIOD: 9-5-73/6-30-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Guy Doyle

TITLE AND OBJECTIVES: "Supervisory Services for Project Impact." The purpose of this agreement is to give supervisory aid to the Detroit Board of Education in administering their Project Impact. The University will also serve as a recruiting agency and an in-service training mechanism for ten school psychology interns.

DONOR: Michigan Dept. of Labor AMOUNT: $20,000.00
Mich. Econ. Opportunity Office

9. PERIOD: 9-1-72/6-30-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mrs. Necia Coker, Director Head Start Suppl. Training

TITLE AND OBJECTIVES: "Project Head Start - Supplementary Training." This training program provides college education and training to Head Start personnel. Renewal of the grant will enable Wayne State University and a consortium of five other institutions to continue to enhance the education of Head Start personnel, thereby providing better services and experiences for children enrolled in Project Head Start.

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DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $130,000.00

10. PERIOD: 3-24-70/8-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
E. Brooks Smith, Chairman
Elementary Education

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "W.S.U. - Detroit Public Schools 'T' Project." The Training of Teacher Trainers Project is concerned with the adequacies and inadequacies of persons who teach and supervise prospective teachers. Two main objectives of this program are: (1) to strengthen the performance of teacher trainers, and (2) to effect school system and university changes in content, methodology and policies relative to improving the preparation of teacher trainers and trainers of teacher trainers.

DONOR: Detroit Public Schools AMOUNT: $8,350.00

11. PERIOD: 8-19-71/5-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Prof. Thomas W. Coleman, Chairman
Spec. Educ. & Vocat. Rehab.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Detroit Public Schools Proposal to Attract and Quality Special Education Teachers." The Detroit Public Schools, in cooperation with the Special Education Department, is recruiting candidates from its surplus teacher pool for intensified training in Special Education. By the end of this project, which will be one year's duration, the candidate will be qualified for full State approval as special education teachers. Special emphasis will be placed on recruiting male teachers to relieve the shortage in the vocational education facet of Special Education. This award represents the first intsallment on this grant.

DONOR: Educational Projects, Inc. AMOUNT: $30,642.00

12. PERIOD: 9-1-71/5-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Miss Necia B. Nembhard, Director
Head Start Suppl. Training
Program, Education

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Project Head Start." The Head Start Program seeks to expose disadvantaged pre-school children to both educational and cultural activities that will enable them to better cope with a formal educational environment. This agreement provides for a training program for teachers involved in the Head Start program.

EDUCATION

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $180,511.00

13. PERIOD: 5-15-71/6-30-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Mr. James C. Moore, Director
Upward Bound Program

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Upward Bound." The purpose of the Upward Bound Program is motivation towards a college education for secondary school students who have been handicapped in their studies by economic, cultural and educational deficiencies. Emphasis placed on special education and counseling during the summer residential phase with follow-up classes, tutorial sessions, counseling and cultural enrichment outings conducted during the regular academic year.

NOTE: This program has also been the recipient of 4 other grants since 4-16-66. With this contract. the total funding to the period indicated has been $1,234,840.00.

DONOR: Educational Projects, Inc. AMOUNT: $9,912.00

14. PERIOD: 6-21-71/8-31-71 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Miss Necia Nembhard, Director
Head Start Suppl. Training

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Project Head Start." The Head Start Program seeks to expose disadvantaged pre-school children to both educational and cultural activities that will enable them to better cope with a formal educational environment. This award provided for a summer training program for teachers involved in the Head Start Program.

DONOR: Detroit Public Schools AMOUNT: $87,541.00

15. PERIOD: 9-16-69/6-30-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Dr. John Childs

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program of instruction entitled: "Training Spanish-Speaking Teachers."

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $20,637.00

16. PERIOD: 7-31-68/7-31-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Genevieve M. Casey

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the institute entitled: "Public Library Service to the Black Urban Poor."

EDUCATION

DONOR: Detroit Public Schools AMOUNT: $13,715.00

PERIOD: 4-10-69/6-20-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. John Childs

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the training of teachers in Behaviorally Planned Instructions, under the direction of Dr. John Childs, College of Education, for the spring quarter - 1969. Behaviorally Planned Instruction envisions a change in the teacher's role from that of major time spent in group instruction to major time spent diagnosing, prescribing, and planning for individualized instruction. The project will lead to a new structuring of the curriculum, organization, and teaching styles of the participating schools.

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $85,000.00

17. PERIODS: 6-6-69/6-14-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Genevieve M. Casey

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for an institute entitled: "Public Library Service to Black Urban Poor," under the direction of Professor Genevieve M. Casey, Department of Library Science Education, College of Education, for the period June 6, 1969 through June 14, 1969.

ENGINEERING

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $6,147.00

1. PERIOD: 10-15-75/1-15-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Professor Francis E. Plonka

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Research on Productivity Measurement System for Administration Services - Purchasing Management." In this project, the City of Detroit and Wayne State Univerity are conducting a national purchasing research effort to determine the state-of-the-art for purchasing measurement systems with emphasis on local and state government. The research involves the development of approximately eight in-depth case studies, an intensive literature search and over 200 in-depth questionnaires, mostly for cities and states. With these additional funds, the total contractual amount for the period indicated is $72,374.

ENGINEERING

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $65,000.00

2. PERIOD: 4-1-72/6-30-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assistant Dean, Stephen R. Davis

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Wayne State University Environmental Education Summer Institute." This is a six-week program which will enable the participants (faculty of the junior and community colleges in the Midwest) to instruct two-year students in an environmental curriculum which is as relevant as possible to the needs of the students, primarily disadvantaged, from the inner cities of the Midwest.

DONOR: New Detroit, Inc. AMOUNT: $28,485.00

3. PERIOD: 6-1-69/6-30-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Charles Joiner

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a study entitled "Detroit Building and Health Codes."

INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY

DONOR: Administration on Aging AMOUNT: $129,090.00

1. PERIOD: 9-30-76/9-29-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Professor Jas. J. Dowd

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Socialization to Old Age in an Urban Area: The Effects of Formal Training and Informed Contact." This research project will investigate the variety of socialization opportunities available to different subgroups within a population of middle-aged and older urban residents. A major objective of this research will be to evaluate the relative impact upon successful adaptation to old age of the various socialization experiences. Expected products include papers that continue the conceptual extension of socialization theory to the latter half of the life cycle and specify the empirical relationships between the status defining variables of socio-economic status, sex and race with the availability and utilization of socialization opportunities. Expected results also include

INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY

reports to policy makers and practitioners evaluating the present role of community services and government programs in effecting successful adjustments to old age and proposing, if necessary, different techniques of government involvement.

DONOR: Administration on Aging AMOUNT: $47,546.00

2. PERIOD: 9-15-76/9-14-78 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Professor Chas. J. Parrish, Co-Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Salary Reimbursement - Saadia Greenberg." Dr. Sadia Greenberg will serve as a social science research analyst for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Division of Research and Analysis in the Administration on Aging. Through the terms of this award, Wayne State University will be reimbursed Dr. Greenberg's salary for the service period. Dr. Greenberg has extensive background in the field of aging and experience in social science research methodology, research design, sampling and measurement. He will apply this background and experience in the review, development, monitoring and assessment of project proposals submitted to, or funded by, the Administration on Aging in the area of research.

INSTITUTE OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

*Many contracts are awarded to University of Michigan in their areas of research. SEE FURTHER: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations category in University of Michigan urban related contract search.

DONOR: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission AMOUNT: $47,500.00

1. PERIOD: 6-30-67/6-30-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ronald W. Haughton

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for research and investigation into patterns of discrimination by employment.

INSTITUTE OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DONOR: MESC AMOUNT: $45,330.00

2. PERIOD: 7-1-66/7-1-67 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ronald W. Haughton

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a study entitled, "Estimating Unemployment in Sub-Areas of a Standard Metropolitan Area."

DONOR: U. S. Equal Opportunity Commission AMOUNT: $125,000.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-65/7-1-66 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ronald W. Haughton

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for research and investigations into patterns of discrimination in employment.

LAW SCHOOL

DONOR: Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility AMOUNT: $13,000.00

PERIOD: 9-1-72/8-31-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assist. Dean Paul D. Borman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Clinical Education Program." This grant continues the program for seventy-five law students in clinical legal aid involving representation of indigent defendants. Both seminars and experience as student defenders are included in this program. These students not only receive practical legal experience, but also provide a service to indigent residents of Detroit.

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DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Labor AMOUNT: $4,011.00

1. PERIOD: 6-1-76/1-31-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. John Mattila, Economics

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TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Phase B - Structural Unemployment Study." The tasks to be completed by the terms of this contract renewal are an extension of work (Phase A) completed last year. The purpose of the tasks to be performed is to revise and update the Phase A study on the extent and character of structural unemployment for significant demographic/industry/occupational groups within the State of Michigan and the Detroit area. Total contractual amount for the period indicated is currently $16,011.

DONOR: Detroit American Revolution Bicentennial

AMOUNT: $3,500.00

2. PERIOD: 4-1-76/8-31-76

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Rodabe Bharucha-Reid, Environmental Studies

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Women in the Urban Environment." These funds are awarded in support of the conference entitled: "Women in the Urban Environment." This conference integrated the historical role and status of women with their present, past and future positions.

DONOR: Detroit-Wayne County Community Mental Health Centers

AMOUNT: $26,565.00

3. PERIOD: 8-16-76/8-16-77

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Annette U. Rickel, Psychology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Proposal Development Community Mental Health Centers." The primary objective of this project is to develop, in concert with community organizations and service-providing agencies, formal proposals for comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers in both the Detroit East and People's Place (Central Detroit) catchment areas.

DONOR: U.S. Public Health Service

AMOUNT: $33,961.00

4. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. J. Ross Eshleman, Chairman, Sociology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Studies of Adaptation Among the Elderly." This grant is a renewal of a Research Scientist Development Award to Prof. Eva F. Kahana. This particular study is an outgrowth of earlier

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studies completed by Dr. Kahana which demonstrated the importance of congruence between environmental characteristics and needs of aged individuals in effecting well-being, mental and physical health. The major portions of adaptation and continued training in statistics, methodology, and, recently, in legal aspects of aging. The major thrust of this investigation during the forthcoming year will be on data coding and data analyses. With this renewal, the total support provided Dr. Kahana is $106,722.

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Labor AMOUNT: $12,000.00

5. PERIOD: 6-1-76/11-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Prof. John Mattila, Economics

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Phase B - Structural Unemployment Study." The taks to be completed through the terms of this contract is an extension of work (Phase A) completed earlier this year. The purpose of the tasks to be performed is to revise and update the Phase A study on the extent and character of structural unemployment for significant demographic/industry/occupational groups within the State of Michigan and the Detroit area.

DONOR: Mich. Council for the Humanities AMOUNT: $9,720.00

6. PERIOD: 3-9-76/8-31-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Asst. Prof. Rodabe Bharucha-Reid
Environmental Studies

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Conference on Women in the Urban Environment: Past and Present." These funds are awarded in support of the conference entitled: "Women in the Urban Environment - Past and Present" to be held at Wayne State University June 11-13, 1976. This conference will attempt to integrate the historical role and status of women with their present position.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $21,000.00

7. PERIOD: 9-8-75/6-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
Prof. John Mattila, Econ.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Industrial Location Study." The City of Detroit has received an Economic Development and Planning Grant for the purpose of providing a comprehensive analysis of

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Detroit's economy by analyzing areas of the local economy not elsewhere analyzed in order to complete Detroit's Economic Master Plan. Through the terms of this agreement, the University's Department of Economics, under the direction of Professor Mattila, will perform and evaluate analyses of intra-regional and inter-regional trends of employment and employment location and financial markets which effect Detroit.

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Labor AMOUNT: $10,157.00

8. PERIOD: 10-1-75/1-15-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Robert C. Dauffenbach

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Analysis of Structural Unemployment in Michigan." The purpose of this agreement is to obtain and analyze descriptive and quantitative information on the extent and character of structural unemployment for significant demographic/industry/occupation groups within the State of Michigan and the Detroit area.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $10,000.00

9. PERIOD: 9-1-74/8-31-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Robt. C. Dauffenbach

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Evaluation of the Detroit Productivity Center." The City of Detroit is currently embarking on a new adventure in local government administration: the establishment of an in-house Productivity Center with the purpose of designing, modifying, and implementing programs for more efficient utilization of available resources. This contract provides for the establishment of an Evaluation Committee to be staffed by Wayne State University professional personnel. The Evaluation Committee will be responsible for the conduct of on-site investigations of Productivity Center projects, documentation of research results, and compilation of a final report.

DONOR: Ford Foundation AMOUNT: $35,596.00

10. PERIOD: 9-1-73/6-30-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Eleanor P. Wolf Sociology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "An Exploratory Case: Study in the Use of Social Science Research Data in Court Decisions Involving School Segregation." The examination and evaluation of social science

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research materials which were utilized in the course of a single but apparently crucial case of school desegregation, that of the Detroit Public Schools, will be made possible with the funds provided by the grant. This will be approached with no attempt to question the legitimacy of the use of this data as an element in judicial decision-making, but rather to reveal the possible problems involved in the communication and utilization of research findings from the social sciences and thus contribute to the development of more effective procedures.

DONOR: Southeast Mich. Council of Governments AMOUNT: $14,000.00

11. PERIOD: 4-1-73/6-30-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assoc. Prof. Eugene D. Perle, Urban Planning

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Contract for Professional Services." This contract will support a study of the Southeast Michigan metropolitan region in a previously neglected area of study. It will explore the characteristics of social groups, the distribution of certain problems within them, and the relationships of the two to specific geographical locations. By grouping areas with similar characteristics and by contrasting locations with different distributions of these characteristics, it should provide urgently needed information and some clues to meaningful public policy in the approach to perceived problems.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $11,990.00

12. PERIOD: 11-29-72/6-30-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assoc. Prof. Eugene D. Perle, Urban Planning

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "The Socio-Economic Structure of Southeast Michigan." This contract provides funds for a study of the characteristics of social groups, the distribution of certain qualities and problems within them and the relations of the characteristics and problems to specific geographical locations within Southeast Michigan. The objective of this research is to uncover the basic socio-economic structural dimensions of variation for Southeast Michigan.

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DONOR: U.S. Public Health Service AMOUNT: $7,396.00

13. PERIOD: 11-1-72/10-31-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assoc. Prof. Eva Kahana, Sociology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "The Role of Homes for the Aged in Meeting Community Needs." This amendment provides additional funds for Dr. Kahana's survey of community agencies which serve the aged. It is expected that improved services for the aged in Detroit will result from the findings of this research.

DONOR: U.S. Public Health Service AMOUNT: $71,196.00

14. PERIOD: 9-1-71/8-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Eva Kahana, Sociology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Roles of Homes for the Aged in Meeting Community Needs." This study is designed to gain a better understanding of the relationship between service needs and utilization of basic, supportive, and institutional services by the urban aged. Needs of the aged are being considered in terms of the interaction between personal needs, characteristics, and assets, and social interaction into a supportive network.

DONOR: Natl. Assoc. of Schools of Public Affairs & Administration AMOUNT: $8,400.00

15. PERIOD: 9-1-71/8-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assoc. Prof. Leonard A. Stitelman, Political Science

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "NASPAA Urban Administation Fellows Program." The Urban Fellowship Program is an educational program for minority group graduate and advanced undergraduate students. Fellows gain experience as interns in a number of organizations involved in shaping the future of Detroit.

DONOR: State of Michigan AMOUNT: $16,100.00

16. PERIOD: 6-25-71/6-24-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Robt. J. Kastenbaum, Psychology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Psychological Strengths of the Black Urban Aged." The purpose of this grant is to compare the Black Urban Aged with other

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social groups with respect to both social life-support systems and personal strengths. What researchers hope to learn from this study should be helpful in stimulating further attention to the inner world and to the positive characteristics of the Black Urban Aged.

DONOR: Detroit Edison Co.
Evening News Assoc.
Ford Motor Co.
Manufacturers National Bank
AMOUNT: $1,600.00

17. PERIOD: 5-25-71/5-24-72
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: John M. Mattila, Economics

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Detroit Metropolitan Income Study." This award represents equal grants from the donors of $400 each for support of a study that will investigate the past, present, and future economic climate in the Detroit Metropolitan area.

DONOR: Housing and Urban Development
AMOUNT: $4,500.00

18. PERIOD: 10-1-67/6-31-68
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. John M. Mattilla

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided to establish a graduate fellowship, in the Department of Urban Planning.

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Economic Expansion
AMOUNT: $8,917.00

19. PERIOD: 11-15-65/8-15-66
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. John M. Mattilla

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a study entitled: "Growth of Employment in Michigan Cities."

DONOR: City of Detroit
AMOUNT: $31,850.00

20. PERIOD: 6-1-67/6-1-68
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Ross Stagner, Psychology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided to continue a clinical psychology trainees program.

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DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $10,000.00

21. PERIOD: 6-1-66/6-1-67 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Chas. Solley, Psychology

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided to establish a clinical psychology trainees program.

LIFELONG LEARNING

DONOR: Mich. Department of Education AMOUNT: $28,000.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Hartford Smith, Jr.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Career Development Services for American Indians in the Inner City of Detroit." The general objectives of the project will be to assist the American Indian Services, Incorporated, to develop a capability to respond to the problem of lack of education and career development programs. Specifically: 1) to design and develop an ongoing comprehensive developmental program specifically related to the taks of meeting the post-secondary educational needs of Indians in the Cass Corridor area of Detroit, and other Indian communities in the tri-county areas of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties; 2) train and develop persons from the Indian community for roles as counselors and job developers in the ongoing operation of the project; and 3) provide instruction for 25 Indians in key fields which are of career interest to the Indian community, and provide follow-up support for them to break into and remain in new job fields.

DONOR: City of Detroit, Neighborhood Services Dept. AMOUNT: $54,963.00

2. PERIOD: 9-1-74/6-30-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Hartford Smith, Jr.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Parent Education Training Program." This project is designed to provide educational and counseling services for parents of Head Start enrollees in the Detroit Public Schools Pre-School Program. These services are provided to enhance parents' understanding of the Head Start Program as well as improve their educational level and thus intend to improve the achievement of their children.

LIFELONG LEARNING

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Social Services AMOUNT: $39,790.00

3. PERIOD: 10-1-75/9-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVES: "Training for Foster Parents in the Metropolitan Detroit Area." A series of classes related to foster parenting will be continued for foster parents or voluntary foster care agency in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties with the funds provided by this grant renewal. These classes are being provided for foster parents to: (1) increase their knowledge of the varied problems which result in placement of children in foster care; (2) increase their repertoire of child-rearing techniques in relation to the needs of individual children; (3) increase their knowledge of, and ability to deal with, the legal and agency regulations related to foster care; and (4) prepare foster parents to accept a wider variety of children for care. With this renewal, the total funding to date is $79,881.

DONOR: City of Detroit, Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development AMOUNT: $24,460.00

4. PERIOD: 9-1-74/8-31-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Parent Education Training Program." This project, designed to provide educational and counseling services for parents to Head Start enrollees in the Detroit Public Schools Pre-School Program will be continued with these funds. These services are provided to enhance the parents' understanding of the Head Start Program as well as improve their educational level and thus intend to improve the achievement of their children.

DONOR: City of Detroit, Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development AMOUNT: $64,942.00

5. PERIOD: 9-1-73/8-31-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVES: "Parent Education Training Program." On the basis of this agreement, this projected - designed to provide educational and counseling services for parents of Head Start enrollees in the Detroit Public Schools Pre-School Program, was continued. These services were provided to enhance the parents'

understanding of the Head Start Program as well as improve their educational level and thus intend to improve the achievement of their children.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $171,576.00

6. PERIOD: 5-1-73/6-30-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Model Neighborhood Institute of Learning." The University, with the funds provided by this contract, continued a three "track" adult education program and community service program for Model Neighborhood residents and groups. The overall objectives of this program were to increase the educational opportunities available to residents of the Model Neighborhood area and to increase community groups' and residents' knowledge of community problems and methods of dealing with the problems. This amendment brings the total contractual amount for the period indicated to $253,299.

DONOR: Mich. Council for the Arts AMOUNT: $1,000.00

7. PERIOD: 7-13-74/9-21-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Eric A. Bockstael

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Cultural Action In The City - A Pilot Project in Cultural Development." This contract provides for a series of Saturday cultural events geared primarily to children at the Detroit Eastern Market. Four shows per Saturday will be presented by employing Michigan artists with a range from mimes to puppeteers. These events will contribute to cultural, moral, social and civic development because of the integrating dynamics characterizing a common cultural and recreational experience.

DONOR: City of Detroit, Mayor's Comm. for Human Resources Development AMOUNT: $64,942.00

8. PERIOD: 9-1-72/8-31-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Parent Education Training Program." On the basis of this agreement, this project -- designed to provide educational and counseling services for parents of Head Start enrollees in the Detroit Public Schools Pre-School Program was continued. These services were provided to enhance the parents' understanding of the Head Start Program as well as improve their educational level and thus intend to improve the achievement of their children.

LIFELONG LEARNING

DONOR: City of Detroit, Mayor's Comm. for Human Resources AMOUNT: $23,379.00

9. PERIOD: 9-16-73/10-26-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Neighborhood Youth CORPS (NYC) Training Program." This agreement provided for a 15 week educational enrichment program for approximately 50 NYC high school drop-outs. The program concentrated on two basic sets of educational needs: 1) remedial and skill development in basic high school subject areas which students have been unable to master successfully, and are faced with extreme feelings of failure and limited options developing meaningful careers for themselves; 2) meaningful vocational orientation and guidance to provide realistic exposure to career and vocational options that do not require college level work or a degree.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $81,723.000

10. PERIOD: 5-1-73/10-31-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr. Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Model Neighborhood Institute of Learning." The University, with the funds from this contract renewal, provided for the continuation of a three "track" adult education program and community service program for Model Neighborhood residents and groups. The adult education program provides training in basic education, vocational and career development and college credit classes. The objective of the community service program is to increase community groups and community residents' knowledge of community problems and methods of dealing with the problems.

DONOR: Founder's Society - Detroit Institute of Arts AMOUNT: $12,000.00

11. PERIOD: 12-13-68/12-31-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern, Dean H. Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for Project Outreach. The project is a pilot effort to relate the Detroit Institute of Arts more meaningfully to art organizations in communities throughout the State of Michigan. Programs of instruction and art showing are taken to these communities for

LIFELONG LEARNING

the purpose of motivating an adult audience to seek a greater understanding of the art museum, its audience collections, its resources and its services.

COLLEGES OF MEDICINE, NURSING AND PHARMACY

The Colleges of Medicine, Nurshing and Pharmacy have been the recipients of several urban-related grants in the last decade. Although the principal donor of these grants has traditionally been the City of Detroit, other agencies have also been represented. Such grants generally support research or medical educational programs with a distinct urban emphasis. A considerable number of these grants help to defray the expense of ongoing medical programs which bring university personnel into direct working contact with various city health agencies and the urban populace.

It was determined that a comprehensive listing of all such contracts would have been prohibitively long. In keeping with this decision, only a few representative contracts were selected for inclusion under the heading of each college. The highlight and summary section, however, accurately indicated both the total number and dollar amount of grants delegated to these colleges.

MEDICINE:

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $255,526.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Deputy Dean Lawrence M. Weiner

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Salary Reimbursement." Wayne State University will be reimbursed for the services of ten professional personnel through the terms of this agreement. These personnel are involved in instruction, research and administrative activities.

DONOR: University of Michigan AMOUNT: $189,739.00

2. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Professor Joseph W. Hess, Chairman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Special Project Grants for Preceptorship Training." This program has been funded for the past four years through grant awards, but is now being supported through the terms of this contractual agreement. The program aims to increase the number of Michigan medical students who choose a career in primary care.

MEDICINE:

This program has been developed and operated jointly by Michigan's three medical schools, practicing primary care physicians and their specialty societies. Important activities include: 1) maintenance of a state-wide pool of primary care preceptors interested in education and delivering quality primary care in a variety of settings; 2) assisting these preceptors to use teaching techniques appropriate to the preceptorship; 3) placing medical students with preceptors for 4-12 weeks; 4) adaptation of medical school curricula to effectively use the preceptorship program; and 5) ongoing planning and evaluation. The total support awarded to date is $820,518.

DONOR: W.K. Kellogg Foundation AMOUNT: $28,243.00

3. PERIOD: 5-1-74/6-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Theodore Goldberg, Chairman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Medical Services in the Detroit Metropolitan area." The award for this grant, in its fourth and final year, was reported to the Board of Governors in February 1975. These additional funds are provided to meet all budgetary requirements needed to complete this project. Support was provided for planning and establishing education, research and service programs in family and community medicine aimed at improving both health manpower and the delivery of health services in the metropolitan area so that adequate health care will be available to all urban residents, regardless of economic status. The cumulative total of this grant is $378,987.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $203,400.00

4. PERIOD: 7-1-74/6-30-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Deputy Dean, Lawrence M. Weiner

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Salary Reimbursement." Wayne State University will be reimbursed for the services of professional personnel at various City agencies through this contract renewal. These personnel are involved in instruction, research, and administrative activities.

MEDICINE:

DONOR: United Community Services AMOUNT: $35,000.00

5. PERIOD: 6-1-74/5-31-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Calvin Lippitt, Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Planning and Development of a Health Maintenance Organization." The further development of a health maintenance organization which will serve the northeast section of Detroit will be continued with the funds provided by this grant renewal. A health planner and a community planner will be the primary personnel supported by this grant. This award represents the 2nd year of support and now totals $70,000.

NURSING:

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $35,883.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-73/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Margretta M. Styles

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Professional Nursing Practice Program - Detroit General Hospital." Wayne State University, through the terms of this agreement, will be reimbursed for the services of three research assistants assigned to Detroit General Hospital. These personnel serve as resource persons for personnel and nursing students, consultants in their specialities to other disciplines, nursing administration and nursing education. With the amendment, the contractual agreement now totals $198,939.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $10,000.00

2. PERIOD: 7-1-73/6-30-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Margretta M. Styles

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Clinical Nurse Specialist Program." This contract renewal provides support for a clinical specialist for the Department of Physical Medicine, Detroit General Hospital. The clinical specialist will serve as a resource person for personnel and nursing students, a consultant in her specialty to other disciplines, nursing administration, and nursing education. With this renewal, the total contractual amount is now $102,275.

PHARMACY AND ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS:

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $16,500.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Deputy Dean Gerald Schumacher

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Salary Reimbursement." Through the terms of this agreement, Wayne State University will be reimbursed for the professional services of Associate Professor Wendell T. Hill, Jr. as Pharmacy Director at Detroit General Hospital.

DONOR: Model Neighborhood Health Programs, Inc. AMOUNT: $24,450.00

2. PERIOD: 5-1-72/4-30-73 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Acting Dean Willis E. Mooer

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Pharmaceutical Services." This project will provide a Director of Pharmaceutical Services for the Model Neighborhood Comprehensive Health Program who will determine the pharmaceutical needs of the patient population and will establish appropriate services. It will also establish a Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee composed of Detroit Model Neighborhood residents and health care professionals.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

DONOR: Mich. Council for Humanities AMOUNT: $2,597.00

1. PERIOD: 8-15-75/21-15-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Charles H. Lewis

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Leisure and the Quality of Life: The Urban Imperative." These supplementary funds are being provided to cover additional costs incurred during the project period. A two-day public conference was held to allow national and local humanists, and other presenters to focus attention on the need to advance new and/or improved policies related to the provision of quality leisure services for urban residents. The award totals $9,318.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

DONOR: Mich. Council for Humanities AMOUNT: $6,721.00

2. PERIOD: 8-15-75/12-15-75 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Asst. Prof. Charles H. Lewis

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Leisure and the Quality of Life: The Urban Imperative." With the funds provided, a two day public conference will be held to allow national and local humanists, and other presentors to focus attention on the need to advance new and/or improved policies related to the provision of quality leisure services for urban residents. Attention will center on leisure time, leisure service delivery systems and leisure consumption as they relate to humanistic living. Planning, convening and evaluation will be carried out by the multi-disciplined "Ad Hoc Committee" composed of acamedicians, students, leisure agency representatives and lay citizens.

SOCIAL WORK

DONOR: City of Detroit, Dept. of Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse AMOUNT: $61,462.00

1. PERIOD: 7-1-75/6-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Sidney Dillick

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Professional Education Program in Social Work." The School of Social Work will assign eight graduate students to the Bureau of Substance Abuse to function primarily as social work trainees. The students will be delivering social work services that are related to individuals and groups of clients having pressing social and emotional problems related to their drug dependency, including work with their families. With this renewal, the contractual amount is currently $122,924

DONOR: Detroit General Hospital AMOUNT: $26,640.00

2. PERIOD: 7-1-75/6-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Sidney Dillick

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Agreement Between Detroit General Hospital and the School of Social Work." The purpose of this agreement is to continue the ongoing professional education program in social work utilizing the hospital as the training site. The presence of a social work education program on site will encourage an ongoing redefinition and evaluation of "good patient care" with reference to the social functioning aspects of health service delivery. This is a renewal of a contract originally reported to the Board of Governors in January 1974. The total contractual amount is now $79,920.

SOCIAL WORK

DONOR: Detroit General Hospital AMOUNT: $87,000.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-75/6-30-78 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Sidney Dillick

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Social Work Service." This agreement provides for the appointment of a full-time faculty member of the School of Social Work as Director of the Hospital Social Work Service Department. The objective is the implementation of a comprehensive patient care program, with special reference to the social work aspects of health service delivery. It has been determined that the goals would be more adequately attained by the appointment of the faculty member having training, knowledge, skills, interest and ability in collaborative work, and with the background to develop and implement such a program.

DONOR: U.S. Public Health Serv. AMOUNT: $17,021.00

4. PERIOD: 7-1-73/6-30-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Assoc. Prof. Elizabeth J. Phillips

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Social Work-Community Organization." Funds from this grant are used to train urban advisors in the area of housing and to stimulate citizen action in this regard. The goal is to alleviate some of the problems of a short supply of low and moderate income housing, the ongoing difficulties of management in subsidized housing and the restrictions placed upon minorities in the location of housing. With this amendment,the award for the period indicated is currently $31,227. This project, in its seventh year of support, has a total funding of $256,363 to date.

STUDENT SERVICES

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $84,441.00

1. PERIOD: 9-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. James C. Moore, Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Project 350 - Wayne State University." The primary purpose of this program is to provide educational opportunities to students who otherwise might not be able to consider undertaking a college-level program. Through this

STUDENT SERVICES

program, marginally accepted minority and low-income students receive supportive services which aid their social and academic adjustments to Wayne State University. Included in these supportive services are assistance which strengthens the students' high school preparation, thus enabling them to function more successfully in their college course work. The total funding for this project is currently $624,353.

NOTE: This program has been the recipient of 7 earlier grants.

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $93,953.00

2. PERIOD: 9-1-76/6-30-77 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ms. Mable V. Jones

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Upward Bound." This project is designed to provide a pre-college academic program for high school students meeting the Office of Education's economic means test and to motivate, expose and enhance the possibility of pursuing postsecondary education as a career goal.

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $200,000.00

3. PERIOD: 7-1-75/6-30-76 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ms. Mable V. Jones

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Upward Bound." Continuation of these funds permits the University's program for disadvantaged high school juniors and seniors to continue, providing the experiences and techniques to develop each student to the maximum of his or her potential.

DONOR: U.S. Office of Education AMOUNT: $200,000.00

4. PERIOD: 7-1-73/6-30-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Charles E. Gordon, Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Upward Bound." Continuation of these funds permits the University's program for disadvantage high school juniors and seniors to continue, providing the experiences and techniques needed to develop each student to the maximum of his or her potential.

URBAN EXTENSION

DONOR: City of Detroit MCHRD AMOUNT: $25,000.00

1. PERIOD: 6-2672/8-21-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps Remedial Education Program." This contract provides for 180 Neighborhood Youth Corps Student-Enrollees for remedial education in reading, speech, English, mathematics, writing and history.

DONOR: New Detroit, Inc. AMOUNT: $18,875.00

2. PERIOD: 1-1-72/12-31-72 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Spencer A. Larson, Director A.M.T.C.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Minority Contractors Staff Development." This program provides the opportunity for minority contractors, vendors and their employees to develop the necessary skill and expertise to more successfully pursue the development of their business careers primarily in the construction industry.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $23,000.00

3. PERIOD: 3-5-71/12-29-71 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Hartford Smith, Jr. Director Urban Extension

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Technical Training for Neighborhood Youth Corps High School Dropouts." Since its inception in 1969, the Community Extension Centers (CEC) Program has provided college credit courses and job training of a clerical and paraprofessional nature to over 400 inner-city residents. In conjunction with the College of Engineering and the Applied Management and Technology Center, the CEC program is offering a training program designed to prepare 40 Neighborhood Youth Corpsmen students for technician level occupations in the manufacturing process area. This amendment will provide additional funds for the program.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $45,000.00

4. PERIOD: 1-1-70/6-30-70 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern; Dean Hamilton Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds areprovided to continue the project entitled "Project Outreach." The project is to make the art resources, collections and services of the Detroit Institute of Arts available to the Detroit metropolitan area, to other areas in the State of Michigan and to nearby areas of adjoining states.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $180,875.00

5. PERIOD: 1-1-69/12-31-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern; Dean Hamilton Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the program entitled: "Staff Training." Under this program, the Division of Urban Extension provides paraprofessional training to certain members of the MCHRD Program, City of Detroit.

DONOR: United Community Services AMOUNT: $3,000.00

6. PERIOD: 6-1-69/9-30-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Hartford Smith

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for an Inner-City Sub-Centers Project.

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Education AMOUNT: $226,40.00

7. PERIOD: 9-1-68/6-30-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Gilbert Maddox, Prof. Milton Stern

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a project entitled "Inner City Television Series."

DONOR: Junior League of Detroit AMOUNT: $20,000.00

8. PERIOD: 9-1-68/6-30-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Gilbert Maddox, Prof. Milton Stern

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the project entitled "Inner-City Television Series."

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $67,679.00

9. PERIOD: 9-1-68/9-1-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern, Dean Hamilton Stillwell

URBAN EXTENSION

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a neighborhood service program.

DONOR: New Detroit Committee AMOUNT: $47,778.00

10. PERIOD: 9-1-68/6-30-69 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mr. Gilbert Maddox

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for the CPT Television Series.

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $90,000.00

11. PERIOD: 12-31-67/12-31-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a study entitled: "How To Use A Museum." Under the direction of Professor Milton Stern, Division of Urban Extension.

DONOR: Detroit Board of Education AMOUNT: $25,600.00

12. PERIOD: 9-1-67/9-1-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Joseph Hill

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a system analysis study in an urban adult education institute.

DONOR: NASA AMOUNT: $14,949.00

13. PERIOD: 4 30-67/4-30-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Robert Jones

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled: "Decentralized Reproduction of Hard Copy."

DONOR: NASA AMOUNT: $30,665.00

14. PERIOD: 1-1-67/12-31-67 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Robert Jones

THE URBAN EXTENSION

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled: "Aerospace Generated Technology for Urban Management."

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $303,745.00

15. PERIOD: 1-1-67/12-31/67 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Prof. Milton Stern; Dean Hamilton Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided to continue a Staff Training Program.

DONOR: NASA AMOUNT: $23,000.00

16. PERIOD: 1-1-65/1-1-66 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Hamilton Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled: "Aerospace Generated Technology for Urban Management."

DONOR: City of Detroit AMOUNT: $15,000.00

17. PERIOD: 10-1-65/10-1-66 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dean Hamilton Stillwell

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled: "The Application of Management Science and Technology by the City of Detroit."

DONOR: Mich. Dept. of Economic Expansion AMOUNT: $29,923.00

18. PERIOD: 4-1-66/12-31-66 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Donald M. Overly

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a technical services project.

OTHER

DONOR: Detroit Urban League AMOUNT: $5,000.00

1. PERIOD: 3-1-73/3-1-74 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: President George E. Gullen, Jr.

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: "Whitney M. Young Lecture Series." A series of lectures commemorating the achievements of Whitney M. Young, Jr., is being sponsored by this grant. Two lectures each academic year will be given by two speakers selected as outstanding leaders in the effort to achieve social, economic and political equality for all persons, especially Black Americans.

DONOR: TALUS AMOUNT: $25,000.00

2. PERIOD: 7-1-67/6-1-68 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Dr. Walton Hoffman

TITLE AND OBJECTIVE: These funds are provided for a program entitled: "Transportation and Land Use Study."

SURVEY OF URBAN-RELATED RESEARCH AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES BY GENERAL SUBJECT

(National Science Foundation - City/University Consortium Project)
Wayne State University, June 1977

TRANSPORTATION

Title of Project: Modeling & Simulation of an Urban Transportation System
Principal Investigator: Tappan Datta, Civil Engineering

Period: 7/1/75-6/30/76
Amount: $33,000.00
Sponsor: Michigan State Department of Highway Transportation

Title of Project: Proposal for Transportation Planning Studies Using UTPS Package
Principal Investigator: Tappan Datta, Civil Engineering

Period: 2/6/75-2/5/76
Amount: $16,315.00
SPONSOR: Michigan State Department of Highway Transportation

Title of Project: Traffic Engineering Services
Principal Investigator: Tappan Datta, Civil Engineering

Period: 5/28/74-11/28/75
Amount: $14,068.00
Sponsor: City of Pontiac

Title of Project: Pedestrian Safety Study
Principal Investigator: Tappan Datta, Civil Engineering

Period: 10/22/74-8/31/75
Amount: $16,832.00
Sponsor: City of Pontiac

HOUSING

Project Title: Potential for Housing in Wayne County Riverfront Area, Ongoing Structure of Detroit Area Housing Market, Ongoing Housing Turnover Process, Ongoing Land Subdivision and Housing Development Process
Principal Investigator: Gary Sands, Urban Planning

HEALTH

Title of Project: Treatment of Pregnant Drug Addicts and Addicted Newborn
Principal Investigator: Joan Stryker, Obstetrics and Gynecology

Period: 5/1/75-4/30/76
Amount: $158,000.00
Sponsor: Wayne County Department of Substance Abuse Services

Title of Project: Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center
Principal Investigator: Charles Whitten, Pediatrics

Period: 4/11/75-3/31/76
Amount: $526,964.00
Sponsor: National Institute of Health

Title of Project: Hospital Management, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: John Sheridan, Management Science

Title of Project: Attitudes Toward Population
Principal Investigator: Joel Ager, Psychology
Sponsor: W.S.U. Center for Health Research

Title of Project: Decision Making on Unplanned Problem Pregnancies
Principal Investigator: Ruth Rosen, Sociology

Period: 4/1/74-3/31/76
Amount: $137,941.00
Sponsor: NIH

Title of Project: Cost Effectiveness of Michigan's Generic Drug Substitute Law
Principal Investigator: Theodore Goldberg, Community Medicine

Period: 7/1/75-6/30/76
Amount: $85,000.00
Sponsor: Michigan Area Regional Medical Programs

Title of Project: Social Work - Community Mental Health
Principal Investigator: Sidney Dillick, Social Work

Period: 7/1/75-6/30/76
Amount: $189,177.00
Sponsor: National Institute of Health

HEALTH

Title of Project: Consequence of Teen Contraceptive Program Drop Out
Principal Investigator: Joel Ager, Psychology

Period: 6/30/75-5/31/76
Amount: $34,566.00
Sponsor: NIH

Title of Project: Public Health Guidelines for the Handling of Human Remains
Principal Investigator: Gordon W. Rose, Mortuary Science

Title of Project: Collection of Data for a Study of Product Package Relationships for Poison Control
Principal Investigator: Regine Aronow, Business
Period: June 1975 - June 1976

Title of Project: An Analysis of a Heroin Methadone Population
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock (et. al.), Urban Studies

Title of Project: A Study of the Utilization and Effectiveness of the City Physician's Office
Principal Investigator: Judith Tintinalli (with Department of Community Medicine)

Title of Project: Health Maintenance Organization, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: Larry Richard and Richard Becherer, Marketing

Title of Project: Alcoholism - A Research Study at the Salvation Army Harbor Light Center

MENTAL HEALTH

Title of Project: The Relationship of Intensive Diagnostic Services to Future Treatment and Adjustment of Seriously Maladjusted Delinquent and Neglected Juveniles.
Principal Investigator: Thomas M. Kelley and Jack McEnery, Political Science
Period: To be completed in Spring 1976

MENTAL HEALTH

Title of Project: The Effectiveness of College Students As Companion Therapists with Pre-Delinquent Juveniles
Principal Investigators: Asuman Kiyak, Richard Blak and Thomas M. Kelley, Psychology

Period: To be completed in Spring 1976

Title of Project: The Identification and Ranking of Stress Factors in Police Work
Principal Investigators: Richard Blak and Thomas M. Kelley, Political Science
Period: To be completed in Summer 1976

Title of Project: Strategies of Coping in Institutional Environments
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology

Period: 6/1/75-5/31/76
Amount: $118,825.00
Sponsor: NIH

Title of Project: The Effects of Familiarity on Self-Disclosure in a Client-Counselor Relationship (submitted to the Journal of Community and Counseling Psychology)
Principal Investigators: Asuman Kiyak, Thomas M. Kelley and Richard Blak, Sociology

Title of Project: Skid Row as with National Social Area (Series), Ongoing
Principal Investigator: Roland Wright, Science of Society

Title of Project: Sociological Analysis of Psychiatric Inpatient Careers
Principal Investigator: Edmund Doherty, Sociology

Title of Project: Sociological Analysis of Medical Malpractice and Negligence
Principal Investigator: Edward Doherty, Sociology

Title of Project: Public Attitudes Toward Abortion in Metropolitan Detroit and the Nation
Principal Investigator: Thomas Duggan, Sociology

MENTAL HEALTH

Title of Project: Development of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers in Detroit East-Side and West-Side
Principal Investigator: Lamar Gardner, Psychology

Period: 8/76-6/77
Amount: $ 27,000.00
Sponsor: Wayne County Community Mental Health Services Board

PUBLIC SERVICE

Title of Project: Clinics Drug Use Control Program
Principal Investigator: Willis Moore, Pharmacy

Period: 9/1/75-8/31/76
Amount: $14,262.00
Sponsor: PRESCAD

Title of Project: Decentralized Intake and Diversion: The Juvenile Court's Link to the Youth Service Bureau (Submitted to Juvenile Justice) Accepted for publication.

Title of Project: Bureaucratic Response to Citizen-Initiated Contract - Environmental Enforcement of Detroit (Forthcoming in the American Political Science Review, March 1977).
Principal Investigator: Bryan Jones with Clifford Kaufman, Political Science

Title of Project: Distributional Consideration and Models of Government Service Provision, Urban Affairs Quarterly (forthcoming 1977)
Principal Investigator: Bryan Jones, Political Science

Title of Project: Jury Selection, Ongoing
Principal Investigators: Charles, Harvey Nussbaum, Larry Richard, Management Science

Title of Project: Improving Productivity in the Public Sector, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: John J. Musial, Urban Studies

Title of Project: Youth Support Study, Ongoing Co-op project with UM/MSC/NM
Principal Investigator: David Blievernicht, Health and Physical Education

PUBLIC SERVICE - LAW ENFORCEMENT

Title of Project: School Guidelines: The Juvenile at School, for the Police-Juvenile Specialist Project
Principal Investigator: Norman G. Gromolak, Political Science

Sponsor: Missouri Council of Criminal Justice

Title of Project: Missouri Police-Juvenile Officer Manual Guide (Distributed to all Police Agencies and Juvenile Courts in State of Missouri)
Principal Investigator: Norman G. Gromolak, Political Science
Sponsor: Missouri Council on Criminal Justice

Title of Project: Developing and Improving Liaison Relationships Between the Police and Juvenile Court (began research)
Principal Investigator: Norman G. Gromolak, Political Science

Title of Project: Identifying Eight Critical Issues in Juvenile Justice that Law Enforcement Should Address Itself To
Principal Investigator: Norman G. Gromolak in cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police as a member of the IACP Committee on Youth and Juvenile Justice.

Title of Project: Developed a 16-hour workshop in Police-Juvenile Procedures for the Department of Community Development, Public Safety Division. (This program is presently being offered in each of the 43 Judicial Circuits in the State of Missouri.)
Principal Investigator: Norman G. Gromolak, Political Science
Sponsor: University of Missouri-Columbia

Title of Project: Traffic Court Operation Research and Education
Principal Investigator: B. J. George, Law
Period: 8/1/74-9/30/75
Amount: $53,650.00
Sponsor: Michigan State Office of Highway Safety Planning

PUBLIC SERVICE - LAW ENFORCEMENT

Title of Project: Evaluation Detroit Public Inebriate Program as an Aspect of New Michigan Law Decriminalizing Public Inebriation
Principal Investigator: Lee Hunt, Political Science
Sponsor: Criminal Justice Institute

Title of Project: Exploratory work on Relationship of Manpower Allocation to Police Effectiveness
Principal Investigator: Lee Hunt with Lt. Tony Fierimonti, Political Science

Title of Project: Homicides in Detroit: 1920-1973, in progress
Principal Investigator: Frank E. Hartung, Sociology

Title of Project: Execution-Type Murders in Detroit, in progress
Principal Investigator: Lee Hunt with the cooperation of the Detroit Police Department

Title of Project: A series of research investigations of Black-White relations within the Police Department. Resulted in two articles in the Journal of Social Issues, 1975. Research continues.

Title of Project: Police Intervention in Family Disputes: Suggestions for Developing Family Crisis Units in The Michigan Police Officer, Winter 1975.
Principal Investigator: Joseph L. Albini, Sociology

Title of Project: Mafia as Method: A Comparison between Great Britain and U.S.A. regarding the Existence and Structure of Types of Organized Crime in the International Journal of Criminology and Penology, Vol. III, 1975.
Principal Investigator: Joseph L. Albini, Sociology

Title of Project: What I Learned from Writing a Book on the Mafia. Diss. submitted.
Principal Investigator: Joseph L. Albini, Sociology

Title of Project: Organized Crime and the Question of Ethnic Succession in Ethnicity, submitted.
Principal Investigator: Joseph L. Albini, Sociology

PUBLIC SERVICE - LAW ENFORCEMENT

Title of Project: Organizational Behavior in County Prosecutor's Office, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Lickman and Lewis, Psychology

Title of Project: Patron-Client Relations in U.S. Criminal Courts (Pittsburgh and Detroit)
Principal Investigator: Elaine G. Roccio, Anthropology

Title of Project: Study of the Causes of Violent Crime
Principal Investigator: Lonnie Athens, Sociology

Title of Project: START: Evaluation of Alternatives to Prison Program
Principal Investigator: Lewis and Lichtman, Psychology
Period: 1975-1978
Amount: $150,000.00
Sponsor: LEAA

ENVIRONMENT/PHYSICAL

Title of Project: Citizen Participation in Land Use Politics in Southeastern Michigan, an ongoing study
Principal Investigator: Beverly Cigler, Political Science
Sponsor: EMU Faculty Research Award

Title of Project: Professional Input into Land Use Planning, ongoing 6 county study in Pittsburgh, Penn. area
Principal Investigator: Beverly Cigler, Political Science
President of Citizen Land Use Research and Education (CLURE) A coalition of professors from SE Michigan Universities engaged in research and other activities. 12 projects currently operating.

Title of Project: Air Pollution Modeling in the Detroit Metropolitan Area
Principal Investigator: James Anderson, Ethnic Studies
Period: April 1975

ENVIRONMENT/PHYSICAL

Title of Project: Water Pollution Modeling in the Detroit Metropolitan Area, Ongoing research
Principal Investigator: James Anderson, Ethnic Studies
Period: 1975

Title of Project: Modeling Physical Variables of a City: Systems Structure
Principal Investigator: R. A. Piccirelli, Mechanical Engineering
Period: October 1974

Title of Project: Physics, Energy in the Environment (Little, Brown & Co.)
Principal Investigator: Alvin Saperstein, Physics
Period: April 1975

Title of Project: Ecological Determinants of the Urban Community, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Eugene Perle, Urban Planning
Sponsor: EMU

Title of Project: Pollution in St. Clair Area
Principal Investigator: Stanley Kirschner, Chemistry
Sponsor: NSF

Title of Project: Fine Structure and Role of Protozoa as Pollution Indicators, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Gregory Antipa, Biology

Title of Project: Parasites of the Urban Rate, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Dominic Degiusti, Community Medicine

Title of Project: Assessment of Sanitary Quality of Water and Food: Comparison of Intra Cellular Proteins of Type I & II Escherichia Coli
Principal Investigator: James Jay, Biology

Title of Project: Microbial Ecology of Industrial Oil/Water Mixtures
Principal Investigator: Harold Rossmore, Biology

ENVIRONMENT/PHYSICAL

Title of Project: Effect of Environmental Factors on Life Quality in the Detroit Area. Monograph in progress.
Principal Investigator: James Anderson, Ethnic Studies

Title of Project: Spatial Change and Anticipation Space: In Urban Decay. Monograph submitted.
Principal Investigator: Robert Sinclair, Geography

Title of Project: Comparative Urban Fringe Development: Vienna, Munich, Detroit
Principal Investigator: Robert Sinclair, Geography
Period: June 1977

Title of Project: Caribbean Urban Refuse Disposal Patterns in Communities of Varying Nationality
Principal Investigator: Arnold R. Pilling, Anthropology

BUSINESS/ECONOMY/EMPLOYMENT

Title of Project: Inter-Industry Differentials Among Motortruck Drivers
Principal Investigator: Mark Kahn, Economics
Period: 7/1/75-1/1/76
Amount: $5,080.00
Sponsor: United States Department of Labor

Title of Project: Evaluation of the Detroit Productivity Center
Principal Investigator: Robert Dauffenback
Period: 9/1/74-9/30/75
Amount: $10,000
Sponsor: City of Detroit

Title of Project: Analysis of Structural Unemployment in Michigan
Principal Investigator: Robert Dauffenback
Period: 10/1/75-1/15/75
Amount: $10,157.00
Sponsor: Michigan Department of Labor

BUSINESS/ECONOMY/EMPLOYMENT

Title of Project: Managerial Economics (textbook)
Principal Investigator: Mr. McGuigan, Business Economics

Title of Project: The Social and Psychological Characteristics of Black Entrepeneurs
Principal Investigator: Bruce De Spelder, Management Science
Period: 1975

Title of Project: Impact of Violent Crime on Commercial Strip Business, Ongoing.
Principal Investigator: Robert Swartz, Geography

Title of Project: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)
Principal Investigator: George J. Morosan, Personal Services
Period: 2/1/75-1/31/76
Amount: $132,720.00
Sponsor: Wayne County

Title of Project: Pre-Retirement for White Collar Workers
Principal Investigator: Prentis

Title of Project: Longitudinal Study of Unemployment
Principal Investigator: Ferman, University of Michigan
Amount: $475,000
Sponsor: Department of Labor

Title of Project: Irregular Economy - Marginal or Off the Books Work in 12 Low Income Neighborhoods
Principal Investigator: Ferman, University of Michigan
Sponsor: Department of Labor

Title of Projects: Managerial Economics
Principal Investigator: Mr. Spencer, Business Economics
Period: 1975

Title of Project: Economic Forecasting
Principal Investigator: Malcolm Cohen, University of Michigan
Amount: $189,000
Sponsor: State of Michigan

BUSINESS/ECONOMY/EMPLOYMENT

Title of Project: Article in Journal of Purchasing and Materials Management
Principal Investigator: Mr. Verma, Management Science
Period: Spring 1975

Title of Project: A Small Area Employment and Population Forecasting Model
Principal Investigator: John Mattila, Economics
Period: 4/1/74-9/1/75
Amount: $1,000.00
Sponsor: Oakland County

Title of Project: Geocoding Project
Principal Investigator: John Mattila, Economics
Period: September 1976
Amount: $22,000.00
Sponsor: SEMCOG

Title of Project: Structural Unemployment Study
Principal Investigator: John Mattila, Economics
Period: November 1976
Amount: $12,000.00
Sponsor: State of Michigan, Bureau of Unemployment and Training

Title of Project: Industrial Location Study for the City of Detroit
Principal Investigator: John Mattila, Economics
Period: August 1976
Amount: $21,000.00

Title of Project: Economic Impact Study for Detroit Water and Sewer Department on a Proposal Expansion of the Detroit Sewage Disposal System
Principal Investigator: John Mattila and Jim Anderson, Ethnic Studies
Amount: $5,000
Sponsor: Black and Beeck

Title of Project: The Problem of Small Area Population Forecasting in an Econo-metric Context, Regional Science and Urban Economics
Principal Investigator: John Mattila, Economics
Period: 1977

COMMUNICATIONS

Title of Project: Detroit Cable T.V. Study
Principal Investigator: Lois Pincus, Urban Studies

EDUCATION

Title of Project: Salary Reimbursement
Principal Investigator: Edward Simpkins, Education
Period: 7/15/74-6/30-76
Amount: $36,000.00
Sponsor: Metropolitan Detroit Bureau of School Studies

Title of Project: Development of Models for Understanding the Processes Involved in Sex Discrimination
Principal Investigator: Constantina Safilios Rothschild, Education
Period: 6/27/74-6/30/76
Amount: $145,050.00
Sponsor: National Institute of Education

Title of Project: Demonstration Center for Physical Educational Programs Detroit Public Schools - Under Development
Principal Investigator: Mary Burnett, Education

Title of Project: Social Planning Textbook, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: John J. Musial, Urban Studies

Title of Project: Need for New Inquisition, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Vol. 31, Issue 6, p. 16, 1975. Reprinted in National Observer, July 1975.
Principal Investigator: Alvin Saperstein, Physics

Title of Project: A Bi-Dialectal Approach to Teaching Edited English to Black Students. Published as textbook in 1975.
Principal Investigators: Constance Gefvert, Richard Raspa, Amy Richards, English

Title of Project: Use of Social Research in School Desegregation
Principal Investigator: Eleanor P. Wolf, Sociology

EDUCATION

Title of Project: Urban Studies Reading, forthcoming edited reader
Principal Investigator: Sylvia Forte, Urban Studies

Title of Project: Analysis of Supply and Demand for Vocational Teachers for Three County Area. Paper in preparation.
Principal Investigator: John Bies, Education

Title of Project: University Students' Experiences and Perceptions of High School Sociology, paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, California, August 1975.
Principal Investigator: J. Ross Eshleman, Sociology

Title of Project: Impact of School Desegregation on Interracial Interactions and Racial Identity
Principal Investigator: Robert Newby, Sociology

Title of Project: Desegregation Research
Principal Investigator: Alid Quick, Psychology
Period: 9/75-12/76
Sponsor: Detroit Board of Education

Title of Project: Study on Attitudes Concerning Fighting by Students in Junior High School
Principal Investigator: Ross Stagner, Psychology
Period: October 1976
Amount: $2,500.00
Sponsor: Center for Teaching About Peace and War

ELDERLY

Title of Project: Matching Environments to Needs of the Aged: A Conceptual Scheme. Invited chapter in J. Gubrium (ed.) Late Life: Recent Developments in the Sociology of Aging. Charles G. Thomas, 1975.
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology

ELDERLY

Title of Project: Environmental Adaptation of the Aged. Chapter in T. Byerts (ed.) Housing and Environment for the Elderly, Gerontological Society, 1975
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology

Title of Project: Community, Services and Facilities Planning. Invited chapter in P. Lawton, T. Byerts and B. Newcomed (eds.), Community Planning for the Elderly.
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana with B. Felton and T. Fairchild, Sociology

Title of Project: A Congruence of Model of Person-Environment Interaction in P. Lawton (ed.) Theory Development in Environments and Aging. R. Wiley, 1975.
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology

Title of Project: Strategies of Coping in Institutional Environments
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology
Period: 6/1/76-5/31/77
Amount: $152,439
Sponsor: NIMH

Title of Project: Studies of Adaptation Among the Elderly
Principal Investigator: Eva Kahana, Sociology
Period: 7/1/76-6/30/77
Amount: $33,961.00
Sponsor: NIMH

Title of Project: Compatibility of Visual Abilities of Older Drivers and Roadway Signs
Principal Investigator: Donal Elliot, Psychology
Period: 6/30/75-6/30/76
Amount: $5,000
Sponsor: Administration on Aging

Title of Project: Institute of Gerontology
Principal Investigator: Charles Parrish, Gerontology
Period: 7/1/75-6/30/76
Amount: $192,600.00
Sponsor: University of Michigan

ELDERLY

Title of Project: Studies of Adaptation Among the Elderly
Principal Investigator: Ross Eshleman, Sociology
Period: 7/1/75-6/30/76
Amount: $37,053.00
Sponsor: NIH

Title of Project: A Study of the Elderly in the Detroit Area
Principal Investigator: Carol Nowak, Psychology

Title of Project: Humanizing Institutional Care for the Aged. Michigan Nurse. April 1975
Principal Investigator: Carol Nowak, Psychology

Title of Project: Congregate Care of the Aged. Chapter in Cowdry (ed.) The Care of the Geriatric Patient, St. Louis: Mosby, 1975
Principal Investigator: Carol Nowak, Psychology

Title of Project: Social Context and Personal Need - A Study of Police and Jewish Aged. Social Forces, in press 1976.
Principal Investigator: Carol Nowak, Psychology

Title of Project: Theoretical and Research Perspectives on the Older Woman, Social Problems, Accepted
Principal Investigator: Carol Nowak, Psychology

Title of Project: The Socialization of Old Age in an Urban Area: The Effects of Formal Training and Informal Contact
Principal Investigator: James J. Dowd, Sociology
Period: 9/76-9/77
Amount: $129,090.00
Sponsor: HEW

ETHNICITY

Title of Project: Kinship in a Roman Catholic Ethnic Group. Ethnicity 2: 134-152, Summer 1975
Principal Investigator: Mary C. Sengstock, Sociology

ETHNICITY

Title of Project: Indigenous Police: Assessing the Problems. Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences, (Spring-Summer 1975) pp. 31-49
Principal Investigator: Mary C. Sengstock, Sociology

Title of Project: Developing an Index of Ethnic Community Participation: Accepted for International Migration Review
Principal Investigator: Mary C. Sengstock, Sociology

Title of Project: Finding Roots in Mass Society. Book-length manuscript on the theory of ethnic group behavior in U.S., using the Chaldean community of Detroit as a case study. Submitted for publication.
Principal Investigator: Mary C. Sengstock, Sociology

Title of Project: Demographic Characteristics of the Black Population of Detroit
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock, Urban Studies
Period: 1975

Title of Project: The Arabic Community of Dearborn, In Progress
Principal Investigator: Barbara C. Aswad, Psychology

Title of Project: Sociolinguistic Implications of Black English, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: Geneva Smitherman, Speech

Title of Project: Latinos in the Midwest, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Ciro Sepulveda, Chicanos-Boricas

Title of Project: A Community Study of Suburban Jews: Sharon, Mass. In Progress
Principal Investigator: Stanley Kupinsky, Sociology

Title of Project: Ethnic Settlement, Patterns in Urban Areas: Methodological Considerations, in preparation
Principal Investigators: James Anderson, Bryan Thompson, Carol Agocs, Ethnic Studies

ETHNICITY

Title of Project: Mexicanos in Detroit: An Oral History, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: Ciro Sepulveda, Chicanos-Boritos

Title of Project: Social History of an Italian American Community Association (Detroit), in progress
Principal Investigator: Leonard W. Moss, Anthropology

Title of Project: Impact of Auto Industry on Blacks
Principal Investigator: Robert Newby, Sociology

Title of Project: Black Perception of Racial Housing Patterns
Principal Investigator: Ann W. Sheldon, Sociology

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Title of Project: An Analysis of Child Development Service Needs
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock, Urban Studies
Period: 6/30/75-6/29/76
Amount: $50,000.00
Sponsor: HEW

Title of Project: Child Abuse in the City, An Ongoing,large-scale research project in conjunction with Children's Hospital
Principal Investigator: Thomas Cassel, Psychology

Title of Project: Standards for Pre-School Child Care Centers
Principal Investigator: ECCEC

CULTURE/HUMANITIES

Title of Project: Center for Leisure, Man & The Future, Ongoing
Principal Investigator: Charles Lewis, Parks and Recreation

Title of Project: Cultural Action in the City
Principal Investigator: Eric Boeckstael, Weekend College
Period: 6/28/75-8/30/75 Amount: $4,000.00
Sponsor: Michigan Council for the Arts

GENERAL/OTHER

Title of Project: Heroes and Heroines for Our Age
Principal Investigator: Lillian Genser, Peace and Ware
Period: 7/1/74-12/31/75
Amount: $8,343.00
Sponsor: New Detroit, Incorporated

Title of Project: Whitney Young Lecture Series
Principal Investigator: George E. Gullen, Jr.
Period: 5/1/75-4/30/76
Amount: $14,000.00
Sponsor: Various

Title of Project: An Evaluation of Project S.T.A.R.T.
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock, Steven Lewis, Gary Lichtman, Urban Studies
Amount: Recently funded for $36,817

Title of Project: Urban Incentive Tax Credits/Update Study of book published by Praeger in 1974
Principal Investigator: John J. Musial, Urban Studies

Title of Project: Utility Rate Structures, article published in Progressive March 1975
Principal Investigator: John J. Musial, Urban Studies

Title of Project: Adjustment of Peasant Immigrants in Urban Environment (Rome and Detroit) - in progress
Principal Investigator: Leonard W. Moss, Anthropology

Title of Project: Archaeological Site Survey of Atripalda/Abellinum (Italy) in progress
Principal Investigator: Leonard W. Moss, Anthropology

Title of Project: Impact of Modern Industrial Society on Tribal Law (California)
Principal Investigator: Arnold R. Pilling, Anthropology

GENERAL/OTHER

Title of Project: Approaches to Interorganizational Research. Paper presented at the annual meeting, North Central Sociological Assoc., Columbus, Ohio - May 1975
Principal Investigator: Ann W. Sheldon, Sociology

Title of Project: The Social Responsibility of a Scientist. Forthcoming in The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists
Principal Investigator: Alvin Saperstein, Physics

Title of Project: Influence of Ethnicity, Class and Culture on Misunderstandings in Physician-Patient Communications in Great Britain, Planning Stage
Principal Investigator: Bernice Kaplan, Anthropology

Title of Project: Archaeological Excavation of Rennaissance Center, Museum exhibit
Principal Investigator: Gordon L. Grosscup, Anthropology
Period: 1975

Title of Project: Native American Religious Rights (First Amendment Rights)
Principal Investigator: Arnold R. Pilling in coordination with American Civil Liberties Union, American Indian Rights Committee, Denver - Sociology

Title of Project: Changing Leadership Patterns for Campfire Girls in Metropolitan Detroit
Principal Investigator: Ann W. Sheldon, Sociology

Title of Project: Local Societal Indicators
Principal Investigator: Richard Simmons, Jr., Urban Studies
Period: 2/70-9/30/76
Amount: $120,000.00
Sponsor: Bank of the Commonwealth

Title of Project: A Study of Women Physicians
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock, Urban Studies
Period: 7/15/75-12/30/75
Amount: $1,500.00
Sponsor: Various

GENERAL/OTHER

Title of Project: Preparation of papers to be presented at United Nations Conference on Habitat, Vancouver, B.C., Canada May 31-June 11, 1976
Principal Investigator: Louis Friedland, Political Science

Title of Project: The Detroit Citizen Survey. A survey of the City of Detroit population.
Principal Investigator: Sue Smock, Urban Studies

Title of Project: The Decline of Central City Neighborhoods: The Case of Delray, in preparation
Principal Investigator: James Anderson, Carol Agocs, Bryan Thompson, Ethnic Studies

Title of Project: Metropolitan Detroit: Anatomy of Social Change, in press
Principal Investigator: Robert Sinclair, Geography

Title of Project: Student Normavation Civility: A multi-city study (includes Detroit and two Canadian cities) in progress
Principal Investigator: Leon H. Warshay, Sociology

Title of Project: The Relationships between Nineteenth Century British Urban Society and the Nineteenth Century Novel, in progress
Principal Investigator: Paul Sporn, English

Title of Project: Ghetto Expansion and the Urban Landscape: A Case Study in Northwest Detroit, press
Principal Investigator: Robert Sinclair, Geography

Title of Project: Size Technology and Administrative Intensity: A Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Analysis, in progress
Principal Investigator: Guy C. Dalto, Sociology

Title of Project: Study of the Spill-Over Effects of Upgoing: Suggestions for Legal Changes
Principal Investigator: Richard W. Bartke, Law
Period: March 1975-76

GENERAL/OTHER

Title of Project: The Current Status of Women Cross-Culturally; Changes and Persisting Barriers. (Theological Studies - special issue on women)
Principal Investigator: Constantina Rothschild Safilios, Education

Title of Project: The Family in Athens: Regional Variations, New York Academy of Sciences
Principal Investigator: Constantina Rothschild Safilios, Education

Title of Project: Dual Linkages Between the Occupational and Family System: A Macrosociological Analysis. Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society.
Principal Investigator: Constantina Rothschild Safilios, Education

Title of Project: Energy: SE Michigan Energy Project
Principal Investigator: Robert Bushnell, Business Economics

Title of Project: Comparative World Cities, ongoing
Principal Investigator: Corinne Gilb, History

Title of Project: Decline and Fall of Byzantine, City of Mistra, Ongoing Wayne University Press, October 1975
Principal Investigator: Harry Magoulias, History

Title of Project: Rise of Urban Regionalism in America, ongoing
Principal Investigator: George Honzatko, Urban Planning

Title of Project: Statistical Variations in the Metro Area, ongoing
Principal Investigator: George Honzatko, Urban Planning

Title of Project: Leisure and the Quality of Life; The Urban Imperative
Principal Investigator: Charles Lewis, Parks and Recreation
Period: 8/15/75-12/15/75
Amount: $6,721.00
Sponsor: Michigan Council for the Humanities

GENERAL/OTHER

Title of Project: Helping Networks in Neighborhoods
Principal Investigator: Don Warren
Sponsor: Department of Labor

SURVEY OF WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY URBAN-RELATED DISSERTATIONS

National Science Foundation - City/University Consortium Project
Wayne State University
June 1977

1. Factors affecting the admissions of high school graduates entering an urban university, George L. Miller, 1951, 388M614f. Ed.

Purpose: investigate factors in predicting success for applicants and find out what happened to a representative sample of applicants submitted to W.S.U.
Conclusion: The capacity to pass high school work and to require certification is not the only factor for success in college.
Relevance: Could help justify theory that poor high school scholastic achievement by Detroit minority groups may not indicate comparable results on a collegiate level.

2. Patterns of selected innovations in Detroit elementary schools 1895-1945, Dorothy M. Perry, 1950, 372P439p. Ed.

Purpose: The invention of better and more efficient tools evaluating innovations and changes in a school system.
Conclusion: The Detroit school system is relatively adaptable to change.
Relevance: The study is based upon histories of fifteen innovations introduced in the Detroit school system from 1895-1945.

3. The development and operation of collective bargaining among public school teachers in Detroit; a case study, Floyd M. Adams, 1967, DAd17 Ed.

Purpose: Deals with the successful struggle by the Detroit Federation of Teachers to win a collective bargaining agreement.
Conclusion: Why the Detroit Federation of Teachers has been successful.
Relevance: The study traces the development and operation of collective bargaining in the Detroit Public Schools.

4. The effects of positive blackness on the traditional color preferences among students of African descent. Claud Anderson, 1970, DAn226 Ed.

Purpose: Record social evaluations placed upon color by students of African descent in the Detroit public school system and to measure the extent to which adult standards of positive blackness have taken precedence.
Conclusion: The blacker or lighter the skin, the more negative social reaction.
Relevance: Relevance to Detroit Black community.

5. Adjustment experiences of industrial education teachers of the Detroit Public Schools, Lilliam A. Baranyai, 1965, DB231 Ed.

Purpose: Identified the major adjustment experiences - favorable and unfavorable - of all newly assigned industrial education teachers in the Detroit Public Schools.
Conclusion: Age, education level, grade level taught, vocational certification, and student teaching experiences in the Detroit public school system affected adjustment.
Relevance: Recommendations to help industrial education teachers of the Detroit public schools better adjust to their assignments.

6. Development and projected role of the Detroit Institute of Technology, Dewey Frederick Barich, 1961, DB239 Ed.

Purpose: Obtain data that would assist the Board of Trustees of the Detroit Institute of Technology in crystallizing the future role of the Institute.
Conclusion: The Institute should relocate and expand its' student base.
Relevance: The report, completed in 1961, could act in a control capacity to measure progress D.I.T. has made since then.

7. An analysis of the relationship between the Detroit community control of schools movement and the 1971 decentralization of the Detroit public schools, Sidney J. Berkowitz, 1973, DB4557 Ed.

Purpose: The relationship between the Detroit community control of schools movement and the 1971 decentralization of the Detroit public schools was studied.
Conclusion: Measured the results of attempted increased citizen participation and administrative decentralization of the Detroit public schools.
Relevance: Could act as a means of measuring present efforts at channeling to the neighborhood level decision making for the Detroit public schools.

8. An evaluation of the Vernor-Springwells neighborhood seminar, Eloise M. Carron, 1965, DC237 Ed

Purpose: Evaluates the effectiveness of a neighborhood seminar in exploring and promoting improved conditions affecting youth in the Vernor-Springwells area of Detroit with special reference to the schools.
Conclusion: Brought together representatives of community agencies, discussing methods of upgrading the area, and resulting in the action toward creating a community council.
Relevance: Focus on a Detroit subcommunity.

9. The pioneering co-operative relationship of Detroit Northern High School: a descriptive presentation and an early assessment of the educational partnership, Emeral A. Crosby, 1970, DC883 Ed.

Purpose: A study of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company's efforts at alleviating inadequate educational opportunities for students at Detroit Northern High School.
Conclusion: A majority of the students involved in the program acknowledge they were made more aware of employment qualifications for industry and business.
Relevance: Suggests a constructive approach for cooperative efforts between local industry and the Detroit school system.

10. Evolving a plan for significant student participation in decision-making in urban high schools, Bernadine Newsome Denning, 1970, DD422 Ed., Micro E2676.

Purpose: Explores the perception of selected students in six secondary schools regarding their existing and preferred involvement in school decision-making.
Conclusion: Many students did not feel involved in the decision making process; results transcended race, socio-political lines.
Relevance: Efforts of students to be better informed Detroiters and to improve their function in a democratic/urban society.

11. Perception of the role of the high school principal in a large urban industrial school district, Ferdinance Galante, 1964, DG131 Ed.

Purpose: Determine the role perceptions of the high school principal employed in the Detroit school district.
Conclusion: Conclusions measured perceptions of principal's ability for democratic leadership as viewed by students, staff, parents and the community.
Relevance: Recommendations dealt with certain skills necessary for the principal of a large urban high school system like Detroit's.

12. Descriptive and comparative study of American Indian children in the Detroit public schools, Thomas Glass, 1972, DG463 Ed.

Purpose: Concerned with socio-economic status, level of academic performance, intelligence, self-concept and comparative condition of American Indian children and their families living in urban Detroit.
Conclusion: In general, attempted to determine how often variables associated with academic success are found in Detroit American Indians.
Relevance: Pertinent to American Indian children attending Detroit public schools.

13. Educational expectations of secondary schools in region #7 of the Detroit, Michigan school district, Rosa L. Hadley, 1972, DH1174 Ed.

Purpose: Seek program expectations of region #7 secondary schools and to evaluate these expectations in terms of the existing program.
Conclusion: Results dealt with discrepancies between the Finney and the Denby areas.
Relevance: A good public relations activity should operate in all regions to keep citizens informed of school programs in Detroit; suggests similar studies might be administered in the other seven regions.

14. A model program for selection and training of teacher candidates for service in inner-city schools, Hendrix Henderson, 1970, DH385 Ed.

Purpose: Analyzes education needs of inner-city children.
Conclusion: Presents a program for selecting and training of teacher candidates.
Relevance: Provides for the development of teachers who can be effective and successful with inner-city students like those of Detroit.

15. A comparison of vocational attitudes and job aspirations of urban and suburban school students, Arthur Jalkanen, 1970, DJ217 Ed.

Purpose: Compare child and adolescent vocational attitudes and aspirations in suburban and urban schools.
Conclusion: A structural career guidance program has raised vocational attitudes and aspirations in suburban and urban schools.
Relevance: Relevant in discussing goal orientation discrepancies between Detroiters and suburbanites.

16. A descriptive study of the climate within a Detroit inner city junior high school, John Frank Jones, 1971, DJ7187 Ed.

Purpose: Examine the change of white to black in a school administration and to note any positive results.
Conclusion: Observations on changing views among staff administrators and students.
Relevance: Of possible pertinence given increasing Black hegemony of Detroit schools.

17. Factors relating to vandalism in Detroit elementary schools, Calvin Kaiser, 1972, DK123 Ed.

Purpose: What was the relationship between the per-student weighted incidence of malicious destruction of school property and the organizational climate in selected Detroit public elementary schools.
Conclusion: No significant correlation between the per-student weighted incidence of malicious destruction of school property and the results of the Organizational Climate Description Questionnaire.
Relevance: Pertinent given the rising problem of juvenile delinquency and gangs in Detroit.

18. Perceptions of role and role functions of veterans in education in Detroit model city elementary schools, Thomas Mason, 1972, DK123 Ed.

Purpose: Determine the actual and preferred role of the Veterans in Education (V.I.E.) as perceived by selected educational actors.

Conclusion: Findings indicate resentment by veterans regarding their role and functions.
Relevance: Relevant to veterans in the Detroit school system.

19. The desegregation of the school district of the City of Pontiac, Michigan, 1969 through 1972, Jolene Nabeker, 1973, DN275 Ed.

Purpose: Chronologically record the actions and influences that have helped shape and determine the course of desegregation in the Pontiac schools.
Conclusion: Sequential history of the Pontiac schools desegregation.
Relevance: Method of comparing Pontiac's progress since 1972 and of possible interest for any future Detroit busing.

20. A study comparing certain middle ability students in selected curriculum areas at Cass Technical High School with their counterparts at other Detroit High Schools, David Payne, 1970, DP293 Ed.

Purpose: Does the average girl student benefit by attending Cass Tech.
Conclusion: In some respects yes, in other respects no.
Relevance: An involved analysis of one of Detroit's most important and unique schools.

21. Operation Go: a special project for potential dropouts from a junior high school situated in a lower socio-economic area of the City of Detroit, Charles H. Sanders, 1967 DSa53 Ed.

Purpose: Project to keep lower socioeconomic junior high school students in school. Students and teachers were involved.
Conclusion: The project accomplished its main objective, demonstrating its effectiveness in dropout prevention.
Relevance: The study was carried out in Detroit and deals with a perennial problem.

22. Socio-cultural analysis of aesthetic preferences in selected urban sub-cultures, Ludwig Stromayer, 1969, DST872 Ed.

Purpose: Devoted an investigation to the aesthetic preferences of three ethnic sub-cultures that form a community in one section of a large urban area.
Conclusion: Conclusions point to distinct artistic preferences among each ethnic group.
Relevance: Emphasizes the importance of and makes recommendations concerning art education taught in urban grade schools.

23. An analysis of the influence on educational policy of community organizations in a large urban center, Carlene Young, 1967, DY84 Ed.

Purpose: An investigation of the influence of the NAACP, National Urban League, Congress of Racial Equality, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee on educational policy in Detroit public schools from 1960-1965.
Conclusion: The educational system does not provide equal educational opportunity.
Relevance: A study measuring attitudes of the community-at-large toward educational policy and practices in Detroit.

24. Distinguishing characteristics of urban community college students, Stewart Gingrich, 1974, DG4334 Ed.

Purpose: Community college students, urban students, black students, are all basic subjects of this study dealing with selected student characteristics, including demographic and attitudinal.
Conclusion: Conclusions based on data gathered from the Omnibus Personality Inventory.
Relevance: Sample taken from Highland Park Community College.

25. Cuban-Americans: New urban class, James M. Stevenson, 1973, DSt484 Ed.

Purpose: Sociological study of Cuban-American businessmen in Dade County, Florida.
Conclusion: Cuban-Americans represent a new urban class that exhibit many of the political values of those in power.
Relevance: Examination of an increasing ethnic group affecting many large urban areas, possibly including Detroit.

26. The intra-urban location of manufacturing activity: a study of the Detroit metropolitan area, Peter Colwell, 1973, DC727 Purdy.

Purpose: Analyzes an important part of the complex metropolitan spatial system: the location of manufacturing activity.
Conclusion: Developing measures that may be used to describe intra-urban locational phenomena and on identifying determinants of the location of manufacturing activity within an urban region.
Relevance: Done under adviser Wilbur Thompson, concerned with manufacturing location in Detroit.

27. Resource allocation in central city school system; a case study, James B. Griffin, 1968, DG8748 Purdy.

Purpose: Identify and evaluate the school input factors which affect the social adjustment of students.
Conclusion: The measuring of social adjustment on the basis of variables such as crime rate, juvenile delinquency rate, welfare case rate, and school drop out rate.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, study seeks to gauge social adjustment by Detroit grade school students.

28. A statistical analysis of urban growth characteristics, Frederick Kirby, 1969, DK631 Purdy.

Purpose: Analysis of two principal aspects of urban economic growth, the rate of growth in the total population and the rate of change in the level of local median family income.
Conclusion: Studies of 501 U.S. cities with 1950 populations of 2,500 or more.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, Detroit region growth relative to other areas of the country.

29. Impact of population growth on the structure and problems of urban areas, Athena Kottis, 1970, DK8484, Purdy.

Purpose: Examine the impact of migration on metropolitan areas based on population and labor market characteristics, as well as housing.
Conclusion: Areas experiencing in-migration had gains in potential production, consumption, human capital and property values.
Relevance: Possible applicability to expanding Detroit suburbs, Wilbur Thompson, adviser.

30. Interrelations among employment sectors of urban areas, George C. Kottis, 1970, DK8485 Purdy.

Purpose: Examines the short-term relationships between the main employment sectors in nine medium-sized urban areas in Michigan.
Conclusion: Conclusions concerning the relation between changes in the number of average hours worked in the manufacturing sector and changes in the number of workers employed in the same sector.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, concerned with large Michigan manufacturing cities outside of metro Detroit.

31. An economic-demographic forecasting model for the Detroit region, James R. Moor, Jr., 1975, DM78 Purdy.

Purpose: The Detroit Forecasting Model is a simultaneous-equation, econometric mode designed to forecast income and employment by industry, and population by age, race and sex for the seven-county Detroit region.
Conclusion: The internal consistency and reliability of the Model projections are appraised and the rationale for the various alternative values of the exogenous variables discussed.
Relevance: the flexibility built into the Model design is emphasized, noting that many alternative hypotheses concerning Detroit's future can be calibrated with the Model.

32. Interpersonal income inequality and interareal variations in income levels of the fifteen largest SMSA's, Barbara B. Murray, 1967, DM961 Purdy.

Purpose: Testing the hypothesis that the variation in the income levels between subdivisions of a metropolitan area is a direct function of the interpersonal income inequality that characterizes the area as a whole, and is a direct function of the degree to which the area has been subdivided.
Conclusion: There is a high degree of similarity of the income distribution between the fifteen studied metropolitan areas.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, metro Detroit suggests high level of economic polarization with the central city showing the highest level of fiscal needs but a low level of fiscal capacity.

33. Spatial isolation and job opportunities for low skill residents in the core of the Detroit SMSA, James Shanahan, 1972, DSh18 Purdy.

Purpose: To show that low skill residents in large cities are hurt by separation from low skill workplaces in the urban areas.
Conclusion: Low skill blacks need to expand their job search, but are ill equipped to do so.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, the study was done recently and in Detroit.

34. Economic opportunity and juvenile delinquency; a case study of the Detroit juvenile labor market, Larry Singell, 1965, DSi63 Purdy.

Purpose: A study presenting generalizations about the process involved in youths entering the labor market.
Conclusion: Youth do make rational economic choices in the labor market, and youth in lower socio-economic classes are at a job disadvantage.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson adviser, deals with pertinent topic of inner city juvenile unemployment.

35. Internal migration and metropolitan growth: an empirical analysis, Socrates Tountas, 1975, DT644 Purdy.

Purpose: The possibility of using internal migratory movements in an urbanized economy as a means for a labor force to adjust to regional changes during economic growth.
Conclusion: Results on in- and out-migration and their asymmetry within the size-hierarchy of urbanized areas.
Relevance: Wilbur Thompson, adviser, could be applied to job migration patterns in metro Detroit.

36. A forecasting model of manufacturing employment in metropolitan areas, Bruce Vanderporten, 1973, DV2855 Purdy.

Purpose: Identifies the sources of differential rates of employment growth using eleven 2-digit manufacturing industries in 36 SMSA's.
Conclusion: An industry's employment growth in a region is most influenced by the marginal rate of return on investment in the region and by climate.
Relevance: John Mattilla, adviser, possible relevance to Detroit industrial growth.

37. Work role involvement of local government supervisors, Charles Girard, 1971, DG441 Purdy.

Purpose: Prove a positive relationship exists between the degree of work role involvement reported by local government supervisory personnel and the degree of importance these supervisors attribute to job charactertistics with higher order need satisfaction potential.
Conclusion: Difficulty substantiating above.
Relevance: Possible tie-in with Detroit Civil Service problems.

38. Employee attitudes toward hiring the hard-core unemployed, Brian Moran, 1969, DM821 Purdy

Purpose: Studied employee reactions of a utility company on the latter providing jobs for the hard-core unemployed.
Conclusion: Management tended to be positive, with the lower the level the more signs of negativism.
Relevance: Possible assistance in avoiding problems in any comparable Detroit programs in the future.

39. Trends in Homicide, Detroit: 1926-1968, James Boudaris, 1970, DB661 Purdy.

Purpose: Analyzed the data relating to 6389 homicides occurring in Detroit between 1926-68.
Conclusion: Recommendations were made that might lead to a reduction in the frequency of homicides.
Relevance: Important given Detroit's homicide rate.

40. Completed suicide, attempted suicide, and urban social structure: a sociological and psychological study of anomie, egoism, and self-evaluation, Frederick Wenz, 1974, DW4888 Purdy.

Purpose: Examines the proposition that social structure in different social area populations will determine the incidence of completed and attempted suicide, as derived from egoism, anomie, and inadequacies in self-conception.
Conclusion: High incidence of poor self-images in attempted and completed suicides.
Relevance: May help explain relationship between rate of suicide and certain Detroit subcommunities.

41. Community power in a dormitory city, Leonard Cargan, 1968 DC191 Purdy.

Purpose: Determine variables interacting with the competitiveness of community power structures.
Conclusion: Results based on interplay of extra-community institutions and religious groups.
Relevance: Suggests analogous relationships between Detroit and suburban ring.

42. Changing Neighborhood: A study of racial transition, Eleanore P. Wolf, 1959, DW831 Purdy.

Purpose: Examination of the racial invastion-succession sequence in private housing of urban neighborhoods.
Conclusion: Residential mobility increased with negro invasion and prejudiced individuals desired to move quickly.
Relevance: Still applicable to Detroit given continuing invasion-succession trends.

43. Community educational television: a study of the Detroit Educational Television Foundation and ETV station WTVS, J. Daniel Logan, 1968, DL828 Purdy.

Purpose: Chronicle the formation of the Detroit Educational Television Foundation and the first decade of operation of the Foundation's community-owned television station, WTVS.
Conclusion: There is a new and promising era for community ETV in Detroit.
Relevance: Studies the history of public television in Detroit.

44. A study of CPT: Public television programming for Detroit's black community, Gil Maddox, 1970, DM264 Purdy.

Purpose: Study the impact, media habits, and attitudes of blacks toward a 14 week television program by and for blacks.
Conclusion: Positive response by black community toward the program, noting areas where audience attention was strongest.
Relevance: Social contribution pertinent to reaching Detroit's black community through mass communications

Background & Evaluation of UofM-City Relations

RETRIEVING INFORMATION ON RESEARCH GRANTS, CONTRACTS AND DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CAMPUS BETWEEN 1966 AND 1976

By Louis A. Ferman
June 17, 1977

Introduction

The objective in this assignment was to retrieve information on University research contracts, grants and doctoral dissertations concerned with the City of Detroit during the ten year period 1966-1976. This was no easy task. The University information system on research does not specifically track research according to geographical location. It was thus necessary to develop a retrieval strategy that involved reviewing quarterly reports of the Division of Research, Development and Administration (DRDA); reviewing the doctoral dissertation files for the designated 10 year period; and to contact representatives of the leading research units on campus (departments and institutes) in order to identify relevant documents. The task is further complicated by the fact that final reports of grants and contracts are not systematically stored either by the University or by units of the University. Thus, one is dependent frequently on the fortuitous availability of final reports. A department or an individual or a library may have a copy but there does not seem to be any consistent rule of information storage. Regarding doctoral dissertations, the situation is quite different. The University Graduate School maintains at least two copies of each dissertation and all dissertations are available through University Microfilms Incorporated, a locally-based Ann Arbor firm, either in microfilm or hard copy.

Although there is no official record, a considerable number of private consultative relationships exist between University of Michigan researchers and public and private agencies in Detroit. Unfortunately, these private consultantships leave no visible trace and it is impossible to identify and locate documents that have resulted from these consultantships. This latter task was not part of our assignment and we excluded private consultantships from our retrieval.

In this document, we have three objectives:

(1) to discuss the methodology of retrieval so that the work can be replicated or extended by other scholars;

(2) to describe and comment on the research studies that were retrieved;

(3) to suggest a number of operational and policy guidelines that could structure future research by University of Michigan researchers.

Methodology of the Assignment

The research began with DRDA reports for grants and proposals and dissertation abstracts for doctoral dissertations. The DRDA reports were not indexed. Dissertation abstracts has key word indexing (key words taken from the title). Often the title of a Detroit-based study will not use the word Detroit in the title. In order not to miss studies that might prove relevant, we compiled a list of identifiers. Titles that contained these identifiers were checked to see if they pertained to Detroit. Identifiers included:

1. Detroit
2. Southeast Michigan
3. Wayne County
4. Great Lakes
5. Abortion
6. Abuse
7. Aging
8. Alcoholism
9. Child Welfare
10. Crime
11. Delinquency
12. Drugs
13. Employment
14. Ghetto
15. Handicap
16. Inner City
17. Mental Health
18. Metropolitan
19. Poverty
20. Racism
21. Unemployment
22. Urban

Titles taken from the DRDA reports were valuable mainly in supplying names of faculty involved in Detroit based studies. Other information was incomplete and sometimes inaccurate. Departmental libraries (Institute for Social Research, Population Studies, Social Science, etc.) were consulted, but most of the references were found by talking directly to these faculty members.

There were some problems with this method: people involved in these studies at times could not be contacted, did not have copies of their work, or could give only incomplete references. We overcame these problems as well as we could by many phone calls and a lot of footwork, visiting offices to glean as much information as possible.

Proposals and final reports were often difficult to obtain, and magazine articles derived from the research were used in their place.

The Concerns and Content of the Retrieved Research

The University of Michigan research on the City of Detroit seems to reflect four factors:

(1) the systematic elaboration of some large institutional grant;

a. The Population Studies Center has a continuous funding under the Ford Foundation and Detroit is a field site for the testing out of hypotheses on fertility, population growth and family size.

b. The Institute of Gerontology uses Detroit as a site for pre-retirement planning.

(2) the systematic study of a single event with the view of developing theoretical frameworks;

a. The Detroit riot in 1967 was a stimulus for a large number of research projects on riot behavior, riot control and violence.

(3) the continuous and systematic yearly study of the Detroit population to establish hypotheses and data on a variety of content areas;

a. The Detroit Area Study of the sociology department conducts an intensive survey, usually totalling 2000 respondents, every year around a given topic (race, attitudes, consumer behavior) as a device to train graduate students in survey techniques. This has resulted in the development of a long term data base on the Detroit population that has been underutilized.

(4) individual and idosyncratic investigations of a variety of topics, usually intiated by graduate students to further specialized dissertation interests;

(a) Edward Walsh studied the garbage workers of Detroit in an attempt to study work self image in stigmatized jobs (doctoral dissertation).

(b) Jeffrey Paige conducted a study of non-rioters in Detroit in 1967 to identify personality types that were anti-riot.

A number of observations are apparent about the University of Michigan research on Detroit:

1. Almost all of the research was initiated by University researchers to further objectives that they had set. Little of the contract or grant research was reactive to Detroit officials or influentials who sought research projects to answer specific problems. It may be that Detroit officials do not turn to the University researchers for help in these problems but prefer to turn elsewhere.

2. With the exception of the Detroit Area Study, there are few undertakings that have tried to link research projects to each other or to have continuous study of the same population in Detroit.

3. A small number of University researchers account for the bulk of the research on Detroit. The total number of researchers who have had projects in Detroit is not large.

4. The problem areas designated in the research do not seem to follow closely problem priorities in Detroit. For example, crime in the streets is a top priority problem area among Detroiters but it has hardly been touched in University research.

5. Most University research on the city is concerned with academic questions of theory and concepts and only incidentally with problem solving. The contracting and granting agencies frequently reinforce this emphasis on theory development rather than problem solving.

6. Detroit is not frequently used as a designated problem area but rather as a site to study some urban phenomenon. It could be any city but Detroit's proximity makes it a natural choice. Thus, Detroit is chosen not for a particular problem but rather for its availability as a center of urban living.

7. The number of projects hit a peak during the late 1960's (riot studies) and have trailed off since then. The reasons for this are obscure but two factors may explain the trend. First, there has been produced in the United States (and available to University scholars) very large data bases, some of which include data on a large number of cities. These data bases have a high degree of validity and offer advantages over single-city data bases to researchers. Thus, there has been a general decline in single-city research. Second, more and more attention is being paid to region and suburbia as research sites. Consequently, supported research for strictly urban sites is generally on a decline.

Operational and Policy Suggestions

We have six recommendations that we feel could improve the prospects of systematic research on Detroit by University researchers.

(1) Some mechanism must be established whereby University researchers and Detroit problem definers (private and public) have some degree of regular contact. The University research community seems to have little knowledge of Detroit problem priorities. This mechanism may take the form of regular meetings between Detroit representatives and University research personnel; or it may take the form of monthly exchange of memos specifying urgent problems in need of study.

(2) A mechanism must be established whereby Detroit officials receive regular and systematic feedback of research results from University studies. At the present time, such feedback does not occur.

(3) Some notification should be made to Detroit city officials of the initiation of a University research project in Detroit. There should be one central clearinghouse for such notifications in the city administrative offices. An additional step might be the setting up of a briefing session by University personnel to interested parties.

(4) An information utilization committee should be set up in city government with the mission of adapting research findings to problem solution needs in governmental agencies. Most of the research reports examined are written at a level of abstraction as not to be immediately usable without some translation into the rhetoric of decision makers in the agencies.

(5) Some gain might be made for the city by setting up a "stable" of University researchers who have been concerned with problems of the city to prepare action proposals or working papers for use by city officials. The need for expert testimony in public hearings is considerable. A liaison person on the University campus should keep an updated inventory of researchers and their content areas so that referrals for expert witnesses can be immediate.

(6) A research liaison committee composed of city officials and University researchers might be set up to promote exchanges of personnel between the two organizations. A short tour of duty in each other's organization might provide a familiarity with city problems and University resources. In this connection a seminar series on the problems of the city might be initiated, involving participation by members of both organizations.

Summing Up

There is a real distance and gap between University research and research needed by problem solvers in Detroit. There appear to be no mechanisms at present to provide for an orderly and systematic interchange of information between the University researchers and city officials. However, vast amounts of qualitatively good data exists on the University campus and these data can be of extensive use to city planners and decision-makers. Some mechanism should be established for the systematic mining of such data. Beyond this, an information utilization committee composed of University and city personnel would be highly productive of adapting research information to the needs of the city and stimulating problem-centered research projects.

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Cobb, Sidney and Robert P. Quinn.
Survey Research Center
Adjusting to Employment Termination
Manpower - Grant 91-26-72-23
Project still in progress

This is the final phase of a longitudinal investigation of the effects of job loss on physical and mental health. Identifying personal and familial variables related to adjustment to job loss is the objective of the research.

Two plants--one located in metropolitan Detroit and the other in a small rural community in southeast Michigan--form a backgroup for the study. The sample consists of 237 married men (including controls), aged 35 to 60 and mostly white, who were displaced from a variety of low-skill, blue-collar jobs when the plants shut down permanently. The subjects were observed at regular intervals over 2 years as they went through stages of anticipation of job loss, plant closing and job termination, unemployment, reemployment, and stable reemployment. Public health nurses visited the men to conduct physical checkups and to gather economic, demographic, social-psychological, and health data.

Cohen, Malcolm S.
Michigan Manpower Forecasting Project

Abstract by Malcolm Cohen - The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations has developed, under a contract from the Bureau of Employment and Training of The Michigan Department of Labor, econometric forecasting models for the Detroit labor market and other Michigan areas as well as the State of Michigan as a whole. The models predict employment by 2-digit manufacturing industry as well as major non-manufacturing industry groups. In addition the models predict household employment and unemployment. Currently the forecasts are run through 1985. The employment and unemployment forecasts are based on historical trends in Michigan and assumptions about the national economy between 1977 and 1985. The models are estimated from employment data supplied by the Michigan Employment Security Commission and data on other dimensions of economic activity provided largely by Federal agencies. These forecasts are part of an effort by the Bureau of Employment and Training to provide technical assistance to Prime Sponsors under funding available through the Governor's Special CETA grant. The labor market projections are used as a guideline in detrmining how Federal funds can best be used in satisfying the future needs of local labor market areas in Michigan. Forecasts for the Detroit area will be available by the end of June, 1977 in Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Forecasts - Southeastern Michigan.

Ccombes, Lolagene C. and Ronald Freedman
Pre-Marital Pregnancy, Childspacing, and Later Economic Achievement
Population Studies 24: 389 N
1970

Purpose: To determine the extent that the economic disadvantages of early childbearing disappear at later stages in the family life-cycle; and to discover what role is played by family size and pace of later childbearing.

Method: A longitudinal study was conducted. The original sample consisted of 1,113 women in the Detroit metropolitan area selected to constitute a probability sample of all white women in the area who had a first, second or fourth birth in July, 1961. The initial response role was 92%. Subsequent followup interviews were conducted through 1966 with women who remained eligible.

Results: Overall, the comparison of those who allow short spaces of time between births and those whose children are further apart in age suggest that for couples who begin married life at similar "normal" ages and with similar education, the timing and number of births do not affect the total resources in income or assets available after similar periods of time. It does mean, however, substantial differences in how much is available at the birth of successive children and how much is available per person. The short-spacers apparently take this different family building path rather deliberately, and they do not express any greater dissatisfaction with their income position than do the long-spacers.

The relatively poor economic position of the pre-maritally pregnant couples does not seem to be a result of a choice that puts less emphasis on economic goals, or more emphasis on familial values or a causal attitude toward the number and timing of children. We have little direct evidence about goals and perceived life-styles. Indirect evidence, however, does not support the view that the PMP place more value on non-material things. The PMP do not want more children than others, but their desires, expectations and number of children are more discrepant than those of the other two spacing groups. In spite of the fact that they use contraception earlier than the short-spacers, and rely heavily on the pill, they are more dissatisfied with the number and timing of their children. They are also more dissatisfied with their economic situation than the other groups. For example, 56% considered their income inadequate in 1961, and in 1966, despite their gains, 45% still felt the same way. They score high in material aspirations for their children. Over 50% cite money as the main reason they would not prefer to have larger numbers of children, and fewer than half said it would have been tragic or very disappointing if they could not have children. While not conclusive, none of these indicators point to the pre-maritally pregnant as a group that places greater stress on family and non-material satisfactions and less on other life-style values. There is nothing to indicate that either their family-building patterns or their present economic situation are a result.

Falrey, Reynolds
"Chocolate Cities, Vanilla Suburbs."
Population Studies Center, University of Michigan
77. Copy available on request

Abstract by author - Almost a decade ago, the Kerner Commission warned that this country was moving toward two societies -- one White and one Black. Data on residential segregation indicate clear cut boundaries for these two societies -- large cities are becoming Black and suburban areas remain White. Detroit is a case in point. The city is mostly Black but very few Black residents are found in the suburban ring. As the pop tune describes it -- Detroit is a chocolate city with vanilla suburbs.

This led the 1976 Detroit Area Study to investigate the causes of racial residential segregation. Our approach was guided by three hypothesized causes of this segregation: (1) the economic status of Blacks; (2) the preferences of Blacks to live with their own kind; and (3) the prejudices of Whites.

We used several innovative techniques and found that most evidence supported the third hypothesis. Blacks in the Detroit area can afford suburban housing and both Black and Whites are quite knowledgeable about the housing market. Most Black respondents expressed a preference for mixed neighborhoods and are willing to enter such areas. Whites, on the other hand, are reluctant to remain in neighborhoods where Blacks are moving in and will not buy homes in already integrated areas. Whites believe the entry of blacks into their neighborhoods lowers property values and raises crime rates. Blacks consider these stereotypic views as prejudice and see them as the principal cause of racial residential segregation.

Ferman, Louis, et al.
Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
The Hard-Core Unemployed of Detroit: An Economic and Social Portrait
Manpower - Grant #91-24-67-56 1971

This study used data from the Michigan Employment Security Commission for 2,114 Detroit residents who had been unemployed for 26 weeks or more in February 1962 and followup data for 260 of these persons in 1964.

Through the use of multiple classification analysis on data from the larger group, personal characteristics, background, and labor market attributes were ranked by their relative contribution to the length

of unemployment. The two most important were the worker's previous industrial attachment (about one-third had worked in the auto industry) and the number of "employment aids" (such as a truck or car, tools, or a license) he had. Education and age ranked next, probably reflecting the high proportion of Detroit residents born and schooled in the South who had come to Detroit during the 1940s.

From the data on the smaller group, the researchers concluded that a longitudinal, rather than a cross-sectional, measure of unemployment would be superior for policy purposes.

Ferman, Louis A. and Joe A. Miller
Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations
Welfare Careers and Low-Wage Employment
Manpower - Contract 51-24-69-05 1973

This two-part study focused on the nature and extent of low-wage employment, especially among welfare recipients.

In the first part, information was obtained in the summer and autumn of 1970 in interviews with approximately 1,000 low-wage workers in Detroit, almost equally divided between working welfare recipients and nonrecipient workers in low-income neighborhoods. About one-fourth of these respondents were reinterviewed in the spring of 1971.

There was little difference in the personal characteristics and backgrounds of the two groups. However, the women on welfare tended to have shifted from household work to clerical or nonhousehold service jobs, whereas the nonrecipients had shifted into blue-collar jobs.

Neither education or training had much influence on wage levels, although education was somewhat more important for women than men. Women were employed in a much narrower range of jobs, leading the researchers to conclude that sexism in low-wage employment reinforced racism, even after allowance for the larger role of personal and family problems in women's decisions to change or seek jobs. The women were younger and had fewer children than the men.

Although a majority of the respondents worked most of the time and at full-time jobs, work did not appreciably alter their economic resources or life situation. Hence, the researchers concluded that welfare was essentially a device for resolving instabilities and problems that occurred on a random basis in the low-wage worker population, not a way of life.

In the second part of the study, data from the 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity for nearly 14,000 full-year, full-time workers were used to compare the average wages and the incidence of low wages for white men and those for white women, black men, and black women.

The central finding, reported in greater detail in the 1972 projects book, was that the average wage was 33 percent lower for black than for white men, 36 percent lower for white women, and 50 percent lower for black women.

Freedman, Deborah S., and Arland Thornton
Longitudinal Correlates of Fertility.
Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan
(Survey work by The Institute of Social Research and The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. Work in progress May 1977).

Purpose: Continuation of a longitudinal study of women in the Detroit area in order to study: (1) marital dissolution; (2) continuing or renewed labor force participation; (3) factors relating to completed family size; including incidence of unwanted pregnancies; (4) sex roles within the family, both with regard to participation in family tasks and to more general attitudes, and (5) the relationship of economic factors to fertility, women's labor force participation, marital dissolution and sex roles within the family.

Method: The sample consists of women from the Detroit area originally interviewed in 1962. Follow-up intereviews were conducted in 1962, 1963 and 1966. At this time (May 1977) 96% of the original respondents have been successfully relocated and reinterviewed, regardless of their current residence.

Harburg, Ernest, et al.
A Family Set Method for Estimating Heredity and Stress -- I: A Pilot Study of Blood Pressure Among Negroes in High and Low Stress Areas.
Detroit, 1966-1967. Journal of Chronic Diseases 23: 69-81, 1970.

Purpose: This survey was designed to test the feasibility of measuring genetic and stress variables as they relate to blood pressure levels.

Method: The study was carried out among Negroes residing in high and low stress census tracts in Detroit, 1966-1967. Fifty-six "family sets" or 280 persons were interviewed and blood pressure

recordings were taken by trained nurses. Each family set was composed of an index, a spouse, a sibling and a first cousin of index, and an unrelated person in the census tract matched to index.

Results: The method and findings of obtaining such family sets is discussed and found to be encouraging enough to initiate a larger study. It was also found that proportions of persons with hypertensive levels were significantly greater in the high stress tract (32 percent; N=102) than in the low stress tract (19 percent; N-113).

Harburg, Ernest, et al.
Sociological Stressor Areas and Black-White Blood Pressure: Detroit.
Journal of Chronic Diseases, 26, 595-611, 1973.

Purpose: To examine socio-environmental differences between black and white urban populations in relation to blood pressure. The hypothesis is examined that urban socioecological areas which vary in rates of stressor conditions may have populations which vary in blood pressure levels.

To test whether blood pressure levels will vary predictably among four sex-race groups residing in the extremes of high and low stressor areas within an urban environment, and, if so, are such differences attributable to any stronger hypothesized factors which may also vary by area (age, weight, etc.)

Method: Detroit, Hamtramck and Highland Park were selected as the general area in which to conduct the study. Within this area, two low stress areas, one white and one black, and two high stress areas, one white and one black, were designated. The ecological sample consists of people who: (1) resided in one of the four stress areas; (2) were of the given race of that area; (3) aged between 25 and 60 years; (4) were married, living with spouse; and (5) had siblings and cousins in the Metropolitan area. Interviews were conducted by trained nurses, who also measured blood pressure of subjects. Differences of means of social groups were tested with a 1-tail test.

Results: 1. Blood pressure does appear to vary with 'socioecological niches' or combinations of sex, race and residence, which reflect social class position as well as degree of social stressor conditions. Black High Stress males had higher adjusted levels than Black Low Stress males, while White High Stress females had higher adjusted pressures than White Low Stress females. Black High Stress females had significantly higher observed levels than Black Low Stress females.

2. Black High Stress males had a significantly higher percent of Borderline and Hypertensive blood pressure than other male race-area groups; White Low Stress females had the lowest of all eight sex-race-stress area groups.

3. For Black males, the younger, overweight High Stress residents had significantly higher Borderline and Hypertensive levels than did a similar Black Low Stress subgroup. Further, for both groups, being raised in Detroit and not migrating from elsewhere was related to higher readings. Tests for age-stress area interaction, however, were not significant.

Monteith, Richard, et al.
Family Planning Needs and Resources in Southeastern Michigan.
Center for Population Planning, The University of Michigan, 1971.

Purpose: To find alternative ways to serve the public's need for family planning services in the seven county area of Southeastern Michigan.

Method: Family planning administrators and their staffs and administrators of non-provider agencies were interviewed in the spring and summer of 1971 by CPP personnel. In the instances where interviews were not possible, administrators were requested to complete a questionnaire. Data were also gathered from the records of the agencies involved and from census material. It is from this data base that the report is compiled.

Results: The southeastern corner of the State of Michigan consists of seven counties with 8% of the land area in the state and 53% of the population. The seven counties are: Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne. Not only do the countries vary in size, they also possess varying and distinctive characteristics that differentiate one from the other. For instance, the differences between Metropolitan Detroit and rural Livingston County or the university communities of Washtenaw County are considerable. The need for publicly subsidized family planning services, the sophistication and competence of local family planning delivery systems, and consequently, the unmet need are other factors which sharply differentiate sub-areas of the region.

In 1970, 83,013 medically indigent women were in need of publicly subsidized family planning services in the SEM region. This represented 47% of Michigan's total need for such services. The distribution of need in the SEM region ranged from 1.6% in Livingston County to 63.2% in Wayne County.

Regionally, 28,217 women (34% of those in need) were identified as receiving services in 1970. Preliminary data indicate there will be an increase in total patients served in the region in 1971. However,

this increase will probably not be sufficient to significantly reduce the unmet need which ranges from approximately 50% to 100% in the different SEM counties.

Different agencies have accepted varying degrees of responsibility for the delivery of family planning services in the region. The extent of their involvement reflects the priority agencies give to family planning, the different functions the agencies are designed to perform, the funding of the different agencies and the diversity of philosophies agency administrators reflect regarding the delivery of family planning services.

The family planning service system in the SEM region is largely separate from other systems of health care delivery. A few agencies include a broad range of medical and social services and mechanisms for interagency referral; most provide only birth control servies. The availability of special services -- teen, vasectomy and infertility -- remain limited although where services have been made available, the response has been overwhelming.

In general, services are provided in six counties either through the county health department and/or a Planned Parenthood affiliate. In Wayne County there is a multi-agency delivery system including city and county health departments, Planned Parenthood, public and private hospitals, Office for Economic Opportunity OEO) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs and private physicians. Planned Parenthood affiliates serve approximately half the patients in the region.

The extent to which private physicians provide family planning to indigent patients is unknown, but it is estimated that Medicaid remains grossly underutilized throughout the state and in the SEM region. Except for Livingston and Washtenaw counties, private physician referral programs are nonexistent in the region.

Hospitals, a major health resource potentially available for service expansion, have been underutilized for providing family planning services. Of the 62 hospitals in the SEM region that maintain maternity services, only 5 hospitals are known to operate family planning clinics and 3 hospitals provide space to outside providers. An undetermined number of hospitals provide family planning services as a part of obstetric/gynecologic (Ob/Gyn) clinical services.

Funding has limited performance to date. Where there has been a recognition of the need to provide family planning services and a willingness to do so, plans have been thwarted by partial funding of budget requests. Uncertainties about funding have also deterred program planning.

Based on a projected average cost of $70.00 per patient per year, the annual financial requirement to meet the need (83,013) in the SEM region is $5.8 million. To meet the current unmet need, an additional $3.8 million would be required over and above current funding levels. A 20% increase in service in the coming year would indicate the need for $1.2 million in additional funding.

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS: ABSTRACTS

Crisp, Robert Cal.
Urban Adult Attitudes Towards Busing and Desegregation.
1976
Chairman: Frederick W. Bertolaet

Purpose: To identify and compare the attitudes and feelings toward busing and desegregation as held by urban adults located in a specific school region of the Detroit Public School System, Detroit, Michigan. This study sought to answer some questions most frequently asked about the "busing dilemma," and offer insights to those districts who are presently or will be engaged in school desegregation litigation.

Method: A twenty-five item questionnaire was designed and mailed to 650 randomly selected residents of a specific region of the Detroit Public School System. Of the 650 questionnaires, 314, or 48 percent, were returned. Statistical analysis including the chi-square, univariate and bivariate frequencies of distribution and percentages were employed in the analyzation of the data. The .05 level was used to determine the significance of the chi-square analyses.

Results: Based upon the analysis of the returned questionnaires, the following was found: 1. Both blacks and whites, through their responses, indicated that they are opposed to busing as a means of achieving desegregation. 2. The respondents of the study were overwhelmingly agreed that the schools in the city of Detroit should be segregated. 3. The respondents disagreed that desegregation would have a beneficial effect on their children's education. 4. The respondents disagreed that desegregation would increase the understanding and respect among different races.

In addition, it was found that both respondents with and without children disagreed to busing as a means of desegregation. Furthermore, when the responses to these questions were compared to family income levels, each income level was in concurrence with the results mentioned above.

Evers, Mark.
Changes in Subjective Social Class Identification in Detroit between the 1950s and 1971
1974
Chairman: William M. Mason

Purpose: To estimate the change between the mid 1950s and 1971 in the subjective social class identification of the Detroit area population and the association of self identification with indicators of socioeconomic status, paying particular attention to racial and sexual differences.

Method: Highly comparable cross-sectional sample survey data from Detroit Area Studies each had about 650 respondents; the 1971 study had 1881 respondents. The analysis uses the statistical techniques of partitioning chi-squares, and the long-linear model for analyzing relations in multi-way contingency tables.

Results: Approximately 35 percent of the population selected a middle class identification in the 1950s, and 46 percent chose to identify with the middle class in 1971. A concomitant decrease in working class identification also took place. This marked shift is not sensitive to the difference in these data in question wording or placement of the question within the questionnaire. Data from 1956 and 1971 show that blacks are consistently much less likely than whites to identify with the middle class, and women are more likely than men to identify with the lower class. Different cohorts of people are quite similar in their patterns of change.

For white Detroit area males, class identification is highly related to education, occupation, and income, in both 1956 and 1971, although its association with occupation is weaker in 1971 than in 1956. Together, the three socioeconomic variables can account for the increase in middle class identification for this population. Black males also base their class identifications on their educations, occupations, and incomes, and only the association with income shifts in nature between 1956 and 1971. Education affects class perceptions more markedly for white man than for black men.

In 1971, white women who were currently married and currently working identified with social classes more on the basis of their husbands' occupations than on the basis of their own occupations. The effects on class identification of income, education, and husbands' occupation for white women is strong and consistent in both 1956 and 1971. Income alone can account for their shift toward increasing middle class identification. Among black women, none of the three socioeconomic characteristics is significantly related to class identification, although the difference between blacks and whites in these relationships is significant for occupation and education, but not for income.

In comparing men and women, for whites the two sexes are similar in middle and working class identification, but the effect of education on class identification is stronger for men than for women. For occupation and income the effects are similar for both sexes. Blacks show sex differences similar to those found for whites. However, when blacks and whites are considered together, the effect of occupation on class identification is also greater for men than for women. In the population as a whole, only the

effect of occupation on class identification changes between 1956 and 1971, with class identification being less related to occupation in 1971.

Conclusion: These findings point to the need for continuing surveillance of change in class identification, for marked shifts have been taking place in class perceptions and in the effect of socioeconomic status on class identification. Moreover, these changes are systematically related to sex and race, although the nature of these interactions is not well understood in terms of extant theory in either the field of social stratification or the field of social change.

Ferman, Patricia Ryan.
Kinship and Fertility.
1968
Chairman: David Goldberg

Purpose: To test hypothesis that interaction with kind should increase fertility by reinforcing high fertility norms and by providing economic aid and other services that would reduce the costs of bearing and raising additional children.

Method: The data analyzed were from interviews with 1003 Detroit area women in 1962. These women were interviewed approximately six months after they had given birth to their first, second or fourth child. Ninety percent of the women were contacted at regular intervals throughout the following five year period so that a measure of actual fertility through the spring of 1967 was obtained.

Several measures of the independent and dependent variables were utilized. The latter included live births, actual and anticipated spacing of births, expected number of births, and fertility preferences. Kinship involvement was measured along several dimensions including contact, extended family gatherings, propinquity, mutual aid, and kin-friend preferences. Kinship fertility norms were snythesized by using categories in which high fertility norms presumably prevailed.

Results: The findings of the study were negative in the sense that no consistent pattern of relationship existed between the several measures of kinship and fertility. Intregration into the kin network was related to the interval between marriage and first birth for first and second parity women.

Conclusion: The two strongest predictors of fertility behavior appear to be the frequency of participation in large family gatherings and the relative importance of kin as compared to non-kin.

Garvin, Charles D.
Manpower Project.
Decision-Making in the WIN Program.
School of Social Work. 1974.

The research setting for this project is Wayne County.

This project is part of a study in three areas (Cook County, Illinois, Wayne County, Michigan, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio) to determine the effects of decisions related to the Work Incentive Program (WIN) by enrollees, social service caseworkers, and WIN team members. The three contractors coordinated the development of instruments and divided the data analysis by topic rather than by area.

Each contractor selected a panel of AFDC recipients referred to WIN and interviewed them twice -- at the time of referral and 8 to 10 months later. The first interview elicited biographical, situational, attitudinal, and motivational information likely to affect their decisions about WIN; the second focused on the clients' decisions concerning their status at that time -- whether not yet enrolled, still in the program, dropped out, or terminated -- and factors relevant to those decisions.

The caseworkers were interviewed for information on their knowledge and perception of WIN and their attitudes to the program and to mothers' working.

Findings revealed that the typical client had been receiving public assistance for 3 to 4 years when referred to WIN. The majority of respondents through they would be penalized if they did not participate in the program, but 90 percent said they were pleased after entering it.

Caseworkers were predominantly white women under 30, college educated, and working on their first job since college. Their decisions to refer clients were most strongly influenced by a generally favorable attitude toward the program; agency pressures and the clients' interests in entering the program or finding a job.

Greiner, Donald James.
A Study of the Characteristics and Developmental Needs of Handicapped Children in Nursing Homes in Wayne County
1975
Chairman: Geraldine T. Scholl

Purpose: To review quantitative, observable characteristics of 1) nursing homes in Wayne County serving handicapped individuals under age twenty-six, and 2) the individuals served in these nursing homes. A twelve month pilot program was developed for twelve handicapped individuals as a result of the findings.

Method: Information regarding nursing homes was gathered by interviews with nursing home operators using the Nursing Home Questionnaire. (Of the total number of nursing homes, only twenty-one served people under twenty-six. Only four reported child populations of more than eight.)

Information regarding residents of nursing homes under age twenty-six was gathered by interviews with the nursing home operators, by observations and by completion of the individual data sheet.

A one year pilot program was initiated for twelve children in one nursing home. Information was gathered at the beginning and conclusion of the project using the Vineland Social Maturity Scale and subjective observations of staff.

Results: Findings regarding nursing homes:
1. None was designed to serve children.
2. Currently, younger children are placed in nursing homes. Infants were discovered in several homes.
3. Programs and services were lacking for children.
4. Operators were unsure of public agencies with licensing, supervising or consulting responsibilities

Findings regarding the pilot program:
1. Results of the Vineland showed significant gains by nine of the children and no significant change by three children, which was supported by staff observations. The majority of children were severely mentally impaired, functioning at less than one third of normal. Some were trainable mentally impaired functioning between one third and one half of normal.
2. Major change occurred in areas of self-help, activities of daily living, language and social skills.

Conclusion: Staffing, monitoring and supervising functions, criteria for placement of children in nursing homes, cooperative planning by

all appropriate agencies and the development of facilities were found to be inadequate, and recommendations were made for improvement. Recommendations were also made for future study.

Groves, Robert M.
Intra-Employer Status Mobility: The Role of the Firm in Wage and Occupational Achievement
1976

Purpose: To examine inter- and intra-employer individual wage changes.

Method: This study uses a sample of 3,028 individuals from the Social Security Administration Continuous Work History Sample for the Detroit SMSA for the years 1960-62, 1967-72. Intraestablishment occupational mobility is studied using data from a 1972 probability sample of 121 businesses of 100 or more employees in the Detroit SMSA. Following internal labor market theory, intraemployer status mobility was seen as dependent on a different set of mechanisms than socioeconomic achievement in moves across employers. Specifically, the interdependence of jobs in firms leads to an ordering among positions which limits mobility to jobs related to one another in the work flow.

Results: The growth of the organization and the fiscal status of the firms seem to affect the relative amount of external hiring across the different occupational groups. Growing firms and those with high total revenue tended to fill job vacancies internally more often than other firms. The status characteristics of the source and destination levels did not have consistently strong influences on mobility within pairs of occupations, after controlling the structure and occupational distribution of the firm. The presence of intermediate occupational levels usually impeded movement from lower to higher level positions.

Hamm, William Giles.
Wage Determination in Public Utilities: A Case Study of Two Detroit Utilities.
1969
Chairman: Harold M. Levinson

Purpose: To provide a detailed analysis of negotiated wage and fringe benefit movements at two strongly unionized public utilities, between 1945 and 1967.

Method: Two Detroit firms, the Detroit Edison Company and the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, were investigated. Information on wage determining forces (economic, political, and internal), as well as data on wage and

fringe benefit changes, were obtained from company and union files. Additional information was from extensive interviews with management and union officials, and with outside parties familiar with the collective bargaining process at these firms.

Results: It was found that government regulation of the firms' market behavior (pices, output and quality of service) does not have a direct influence on negotiated wage and fringe benefit changes.

Conclusion: 1. management possess considerable freedom of action in determining the size of the economic increases it grants. On the one hand, management's ability to continue the distribution of energy to the firm's customers without interruption during a strike by its employees, makes the strike an ineffective weapon for the union to use in any attempt to secure a wage settlement in excess of what management prefers to give. Thus, given labor's relatively low internal strength, management is in a position to translate its wage preferences directly into wage settlements.

2. The strong product market position enjoyed by a regulated public utility causes the economic pressures, which usually act to hold down the size of wage increases granted by other firms, to be relatively weak. Consequently, it is somewhat easier for a utility to match wage-fringe patterns set elsewhere, or to grant "the going wage increase."

Finally, there are significant non-economic pressures on a utility that provide management with a positive motivation for preferring the middle range of the wage settlement spectrum. Many of these pressures result indirectly from the regulatory framework within which the firm must operate.

3. This middle-bias which is present in the wage determination process characteristic of public utilities, can be seen when Edison and Michigan Consolidated wage settlements are compared with those negotiated in other sectors of the economy. It is also apparent in the close correspondence between wage-fringe changes at Edison and General Motors during much of the postwar period.

Hesselbart, Susan Carol Los.
Patterns of White Beliefs and Attitudes Toward Negroes.
1973 Chairman: Howard Schuman

Purpose: To investigate relationships between belief and attitudes toward Negroes in a survey of 640 white Detroit area residents.

Method: Attribution theory is the approach taken, rather than the traditional division along supposed attitudinal dimensions; e.g., cognitive, affective, or conative. The influence of three explanations for low Negro status on correlations between racial beliefs and racial attitudes is examined. The pattern of these correlations should differ, depending on how whites explain low Negro status. The effects of education and authoritarianism measure on racial orientations are also examined.

The data come from a multi-stage probability sample of metropolitan Detroit, the 1969 Detroit Area Study. The survey questionnaire focused on race relations, and was administered to white heads of house or spouses under 70 years of age.

Results: The findings show that beliefs that blacks have lower status, and face discrimination, are moderately correlated with positive attitudes toward interracial contact, and potential nondiscriminatory behaviors. However, these relationships vanish when education and authoritarianism are controlled. These correlations also vary among those holding different explanations for lower Negro status. Among those believing black characteristics, or both black characteristics and white discrimination, "cause" low black status, perceptions of Negro living conditions or racial discrimination are generally unrelated to attitudes toward contact. Among those who believe prior white discrimination "causes" low Negro status, these beliefs correlate with positive attitudes toward contact. While controls for education and personality dampen differences among causal attribution groups, these groups continue to show different patterns of racial beliefs and attitudes.

Those both highly educated and low authoritarian are more likely to believe Negroes face severe economic problems and discrimination, explain low Negro status by prior white discrimination, and suggest constructive solutions to prevent riots. Individuals with these characteristics are also less likely to hold negative racial stereotypes, or endorse discriminatory action.

Conclusion: The results suggest more complex models of racial belief and attitude systems are needed. In this study, for example, knowledge of white beliefs about Negro status and discrimination, and causal attributions about Negro economic performance, helps to predict other racial attitudes, particularly toward contact. Comparisons of the attribution theory approach with past research, and implications for future work are discussed.

Jones, Daondl Juan.
An Analysis of Selected Court Cases which have Applied the Principle of Metropolitan School Desegregation as a Means of Achieving Equality of Educational Opportunity
1976 Chairman: Frederick W. Bertolaet

Purpose: To provide current research into the issues and prospects of metropolitan school integration.

Method: The principal data used in this research are the district court, appeals court and Supreme Court opinions written for the cases selected. The major sources of the data were the law libraries at Wayne State University and the University of Michigan. Other information relating to educational components and other aspects of the desegregation plans were obtained from the school systems in which the cases originated. Other sources of data were recent research in journals and periodicals on the issue of metropolitan school desegregation.

The data collected in this research was systematically analyzed for a summary of essential facts, definition of the major issues in dispute, educational components, and the significant legal principles set forth in the cases.

The five major court cases analyzed in this research are cases in which efforts were made to merge predominantly black urban school districts with predominantly white suburban districts. Those cases are: 1) Bradley v. School Board of the City of Richmond, Virginia; 2) Bradley v. Milliken, Detroit, Michigan; 3) United States v. Board of School Commissioners, Indianapolis, Indiana; 4) New Berg Area Council v. Jefferson County Board of Education, Louisville, Kentucky; and 5) Evans v. Buchanan, Wilmington, Delaware.

Results: The findings of this research indicate clearly that where dejure segregation can be proven, the courts are willing to cross traditional city-suburban boundaries as a means of providing relief to plaintiffs. The court decisions in all five cases revealed the following facts: 1) that state, local and federal governmental agencies have accepted and assisted in perpetuating segregated housing, thereby contributing to segregated schools; 2) an unequal distribution of educational resources; 3) drawing or re-drawing school district boundary lines on the basis of race; 4) locating new school construction so as to racially isolate black and white students and 5) the need for massive educational improvements.

Conclusion: As long as city and suburban school districts remain separate entities, the promise of educational opportunity will remain unfulfilled.

Jones, Lester Lee.
Spatial and Temporal Interrelationships of Land Use, Race and Property Values: Detroit, Michigan, a Case Study
1976
Co-Chairmen: John D. Nystuen, Donald R. Deskins, Jr.

Purpose: To examine the causal relationship between temporal changes in race, non-residential land uses and residential property values in northwest Detroit during the period from 1960 to 1972, using the hypothesis that in a white residential neighborhood experiencing racial transition, changes in non-residential land uses are causally related to fluctuation in residential property values than changes in the racial character of the occupants.

Method: Utilizing a one-half square mile grid system, the spatial distributions for racial composition (percent of black population), non-residential land uses and residential property values in the Northwest Detroit area were determined for 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969 and 1972. Thereafter, the spatial distributions of the black population within the study area were classified into five stages of racial transition: established black, post-transitional, transitional, pre-transitional and established white (control). The stages of racial transition were constructed such that they were sensitive to the area's changing racial composition rather than its changing population distribution.

Preliminary insights into the residential change processes occuring in racially transitional areas were obtained from assessed property value and residential sales records. Based on assessment records the spatial distribution of dwelling unit ownership turnovers were examined at three year intervals from 1960 to 1972, stratified by racial classifications. The residential sales records for 1969 and 1972 provided the spatial distributions of sales by dwelling unit type (i.e., single family, duplex, small flats and income bungalows) for the respective years. These distributions served as the basis for determining housing preferences in areas of varying racial compositions.

With some preliminary insights obtained from the ownership turnover and residential sales data, the spatial distributions for non-residential land uses and residential property values were analyzed using analysis of variance techniques (with the stages of racial transition as the categorical variable) to obtain more definitive insights into the residential and non-residential processes occurring during racial transition. In addition, using path analysis, the changes in selected aggregate non-residential land uses (i.e., commercial, business, manufacturing and public) and the percent of black population were examined in relation to their direct and indirect causal effects on changes in residential property values.

Results: The results of the analyses revealed, contrary to popular beliefs, that black entry into previously all white neighborhoods was more often associated with an elevation of residential property value than with decreases. Furthermore, it was revealed that when the process of succession is examined in relation to changes in non-residential land uses, in racially transitional areas, it appeared to be an abandonment rather than a succession.

The path analysis revealed that the relationship in the data is consistent with the study's theory that changes in the non-residential structure of a racially transitional area are more causally related to declines in residential property values than changes in its racial composition.

Conclusion: Racism is the principal cause of the observed interrelationship between changes in race, non-residential land uses and residential property values. Furthermore, one of the major problems in the black ghetto is that its non-residential infrastructure has collapsed, resulting in empty and boarded-up stores, making these communities, in part, such dismal places to live. Consequently, urban planners and economists must cease worrying about fluctuations in residential property values in racially transitional areas (i.e., the property value myth) and being worrying about doing something about maintaining the transitional area's non-residential infra-structure.

Kornegay, Francis Albert.
A Community Survey of Problems and Needs of Residents in an Inner City Area of Detroit
1973
Chairman: Garry R. Walz

Purpose: To ascertain a composite picture of how residents of a selected inner city area of Detroit felt about the status of socio-economic conditions affecting their lives. The needs and desires of area residents, as related by them, would be important to any social research design exploring the development of a delivery process to meet their needs utilizing community resources. The survey held central the extent of families whose children reported they had problems in school; the extent of families who were receiving forms of public assistance as economic support; the level and quality of medical facilities and services, including dental care; the level and quality of relationship between families and the police; and, the perception of community needs.

Method: The subjects of this survey consisted of 3,038 families. The geographic boundaries placed it in the 10th Police Precinct. It also covered a portion of Region I of Detroit Public Schools.

Questionnaires were developed, tested and refined for final use. The survey staff was assembled, given ample orientation and deployed in the area to conduct face-to-face interviews. Questionnaires with self-addressed envelopes were placed in mailboxes of apartment dwellers.

Five research questions were proposed to represent the major problem areas. These questions were tested statistically, using appropriate null hypotheses. The area of interest was examined from the social research point of view. The five dependent variables and fourteen independent, or predictive variables, were explored. Relationships between the demographic and attitudinal variables, which showed the degree of participation in certain community activities, were introduced in the analysis.

The analysis of the data involved the following statistical techniques: A Test of Significance Based on Chi-Square; A Measure of Association Gamma; and, One Way Analysis of Variance.

The major result, the purpose of the survey as indicated by the residents, pointed out the need to consider new approaches to program planning and a future delivery system for the survey area.

The research results indicated how the respondents listed community needs in terms of their priority ratings. The priority ratings were as follows: 1) Recreational Facilities - 57.8%; 2) Employment - 41.2%; 3) Housing - 31.9%; and 4) Educational Opportunities - 26.3%.

Conclusion: There were slight associations between a few variables. This trend relative to the needs of some respondents suggested that other programs should be considered for the area. Suggested programs on priority listing of problems and trends are listed in Chapter Five.

The results, findings and recommendations were interpreted in terms of their implications to social planners, agency and organization heads, funding resources. Other groups in the area may wish to engage further research and social change as a result of this study.

Levi, Kenneth Jay.
Icemen: Detroit Killers in a Conflict Model
1975 Chairman: Walter D. Connor

Purpose: To investigate the motives for homicide.

Method: The sample consists of 29 men randomly selected from the prison population and 6 men randomly selected from the sanatorium population of people over 16 who committed a homicide in Wayne County from 1965 through

1972. A series of tape-recorded, open-ended interviews were conducted with these individuals. The interviews were then coded according to predefined scales. The forms which the decision to kill assumes in Detroit were then determined. Simmel's model of conflict was used, in which the killer is represented as attempting to settle a difference between himself and his victim by means of homicide.

Results: The act of killing differs in meaning depending on the relationship between killer and victim. As these meanings vary, so do the ways in which the killer perceives his victim, the events which incite the killing, and the way in which the killing is done. The three principal relationships described are: 1) Lover, 2) Adversary, and 3) Stranger.

Conclusion: Killings are committed to restore a feeling of communication which the killer perceives as having broken down between himself and his victim. Certain kinds of settlements are perceived as extremely important to society, to the extent that in certain situations, to certain individuals, murder seems a logical step to take in order to restore communication.

Marston, Stephen T.
An Econometric Analysis of the Unemployment Insurance System in a Local Urban Labor Market.
1975 Chairman: Malcolm S. Cohen

Purpose: To develop a model to forecast levels of three unemployment insurance variables for Detroit: 1) number of unemployment insurance claims; 2) number and amount of compensation payments; and 3) number of people who will receive their final unemployment insurance payment and become ineligible for further compensation.

Method: Four sources were used to estimate this model: 1) employment service and Bureau of Labor Statistics industry employment data for Detroit; 2) unemployment and labor force data calculated from the unemployment insurance records of the Michigan Employment Security Commission; 3) job openings and labor turnover data derived from a sample of cooperating firms included in the unemployment insurance program; and 4) data on unemployment insurance collected by branch offices of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Results: A "labor turnover" view of the labor market was shown to be successful in explaining insured unemployment and UI benefit exhaustions and the process of job acquisition as a function of the duration of unemployment.

The researcher found that, in a tight labor market, the chances of a worker's finding a job diminish rapidly the longer the worker has been unemployed, largely because of the heterogeneity of the labor force and human capital depreciation during long unemployment.

Paige, Jeffery Mayland.
Collective Violence and the Culture of Subordination: A Study of Participants in the July 1967 Riots in Newark, New Jersey, and Detroit, Michigan
1968
Chairman: William A. Gamson

Purpose: To discover and identify characteristics and attitudes of self reported participants in the July 1967 riots in Newark and Detroit.

Method: Interviews were conducted with probability samples of residents of the riot areas in the two cities. The Detroit sample consisted of 437 Negro residents, fifteen years of age and older; the Newark sample of 236 Negro males between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. Respondents were classified as rioters or non-rioters on the basis of their responses to two survey questions.

Results: Self reported rioters were slightly better educated than non-rioters. They were not:

1) Over represented by at the lowest level of income or occupation.
2) Over represented among the long term unemployed, although they were more likely to have experienced unemployment.
3) More likely to be found among the psychologically deviant as measured by indices of authoritarianism and anomie.
4) Over represented among those with low levels of voluntary organization membership or among the politically alienated (those who are low on both political information and trust in the government).

Self reported riot participation was found to be negatively associated with three related beliefs termed the "culture of subordination." These beliefs are as follows: 1) personal inadequacy rather than institutional barriers were the major source of economic and social failure, 2) negroes were culturally or biologically inferior to whites, and 3) most whites were not opposed to negro aspirations. Rioters were found to be over represented among those who combined a high degree of information about the government with extreme distrust of government actions. Among high information respondents political strategy was associated with degree of distrust, with rioters more distrustful than civil rights activists or voters.

Conclusion: Rioting is a form of protest engaged in by those who, because of their sense of racial pride and rejection of the culture of subordination, are most resentful of their continued exclusion from American economic, social and political life.

Pearce, Diana May.
Black, White, and Many Shades of Gray: Real Estate Brokers and Their Racial Practices
1976 Chairman: Howard Schuman

Purpose: To discover the extent of discrimination practiced by real estate brokers in the Detroit area, and to explain the variation in amount of discrimination practiced from one broker to another.

Method: The data were gathered via a field experiment. About one hundred real estate salespersons were randomly sampled, and first a black couple, and then several weeks later, a white couple, visited each broker. The pair of couples sent each broker was matched as to income, savings, work history, occupational status, housing needs, number of children, and so forth. Basically they differed only as to race. After the interview, each of the homeseekers filled out a form detailing the advice, figures quoted, and other verbal and non-verbal actions of the salesperson. The same salespersons were interviewed six to twelve months later, to obtain information on their backgrounds, beliefs, and attitudes.

Results: The white couple received preferential treatment on almost every measure. Whites were given more advice and shown more homes than blacks, and/or urged to buy in the neighborhood in which the office was located more frequently. While the amount of advice varied, the substance did not; approximately the same closing costs were quoted to both whites and blacks, for example, but there were twenty more white than black couples that had closing costs quoted to them. The price range of houses suggested by brokers differed for blacks and whites, however; a black couple would be advised to buy a house almost $2000 less expensive than would a white couple with comparable income and savings. Because interpersonal treatment -- apparent friendliness and helpfulness -- differed less by race than objective treatment described above, much of the existing discrimination is apparent only when the treatment of white and black homeseekers is compared.

Interview data were used to compare the brokers who were more, with those who were less, discriminatory. The former were more successful and more business-oriented, and were located more often in large organizations or more affluent areas. Racial attitudes and real estate ideology were found to be less powerful in explaining the differences in racial practices than were organizational factors.

Conclusion: Not only are differences in treatment by race significant, but there are neither distinctive patterns of discriminatory behavior, nor distinctive types of people who are more discriminating. Rather it was concluded that racism in real estate is an integral part of the structure and practices of real estate brokers.

Rosenthal, Marilynn Mae Waratt.
On the Edge of Riot: Contending Beliefs and Mobilization for Action (Volumes I and II)
1976 Chairman: Charles H. Tully

Purpose: To examine rumors and beliefs circulating in Detroit from July 1967 to July 1968 concerning new riots and inter-racial attacks, and the actions taken on those rumors. An evaluation of four relevant theoretical models is also made -- Allport's and Shibutani's models of rumor: Theory of Collective Behavior and Political Process Theory -- in an effort to better understand the nature and meaning of the beliefs of rumors. An additional subject is addressed as well: in what ways to a journalistic and sociological approach to community behavior differ?

Method: Records of calls to the Detroit Rumor Control Center were put through a computer program to obtain a statistical analysis of content and caller characteristics. A content analysis of a random sample of metropolitan area newspapers was done to obtain an accurate picture of newspaper presentation of belief. Observations at the Rumor Control Center and interviews with important individuals of various beliefs were conducted, gathering more impressionistic material. The data was compared to the findings of other pertinent studies.

Results: Rumors were found to be fed and fortified by authority figures and the media. The rumors were highly varigated and reflected objective self-interest at work. These beliefs also reflected contending assessments of the racial and social situation and were the basis for contending actions on the part of various groups in the community from public officials to political ideologues and including citizens groups of varying persuasions. All were partners in the effort to make sense out of a threatening ambiguous situation, as well as to protect and promote their own interests.

Conclusion: Neither rumor theory is adequate to explain what took place, and the term "rumor" is a questionable analytic concept. In this case, "rumor" was a political label. Theory of Collective Behavior is weak in two ways: it 1) makes an erroneous distinction between social control and mobilization and 2) it mistakenly categorizes collective behavior as aberrant. Political Process Theory focuses attention on the normal, ongoing process of the struggle of contending groups to gain power and persuasive influence in social life. It best illuminates the meaning of the contending beliefs examined in the Detroit case. The work of the journalist and the sociologist are converging. Impressionistic and scientifically systematic approaches both have power in understanding social life.

Sommerfeld, Donald Alfred.
Job Training Programs in Detroit: A Comparative Study
1969 Chairman: W. Robert Dixon

Purpose: To measure and compare the effectiveness of four types of job training program in Detroit.

Method: The training programs studied are: (1) the McNamara Skills Center; (2) the Concentrated Employment Program Orientation and Operation Mainstream; (3) the Northern Systems Company Training Center, and (4) the Direct On-the-Job Training Program.

Fifty male graduates were selected at random from each of these four Detroit training programs (N=200). These four samples were drawn from the males that had completed each training program between December 1967 and May 1968. A total of 76% (N=152) of the trainee sample was located and interviewed (about seven months after completion of training).

Data gathered at the time of the interview included demographic characteristics, labor market experiences before and after training, ratings of training experiences, and motivational information. Data on before-training labor market experiences and demographic characteristics were also collected from program records. Information dealing with the nature, duration, costs, and training methods of each program was gathered in interviews with program staff. Employment rate, monthly earnings, job status (skill level), and job stability (turnover) were the criteria on which trainees that completed each program were compared. Training related employment rate was also used as a criterion for the Skills Center.

Results: The Direct OJT program, which had much higher qualified trainees, had very favorable results (e.g. 95% employed). Each of the other three programs, which had almost all hardcore unemployed or disadvantaged trainees, had satisfactory results (e.g. 70% to 80% employed).

Trainees having higher achievement motivation showed very great improvements in employment after training while trainees having lower achievement motivation stayed about the same from before to after employment. Trainees having a feeling of greater personal efficacy (more control over their lives) also showed greater improvements in employment after training. The trainees (N=18) who advocated the use of violence to help Negroes gain their rights had lower achievement motivation and lower personal efficacy.

Sung, Kyu-taik
A Study of the Effectiveness of Family Planning in the Inner-City Area of Detroit.
1974 Co-Chairmen: Henry J. Meyer and Lawrence B. Mohr

Purpose: To develop a model for discussing and analyzing problems of effectiveness of organizations, and to use this model to examine the organizational effectiveness of family planning clinics serving the poor.

Method: Effectiveness criteria selected for the model: program goal achievement and the acquisition of legitimacy for external effectiveness; and the absence of intraorganizational flexibility for internal effectiveness. The principal plan of the study was to assess the extent to which the four effectiveness criteria were achieved by the clinics. Each criterion was divided into delimited subunits and empirical indicators of organizational effectiveness were developed.

Ten clinics were selected from eighteen clinics operating in the Metropolitan Detroit area. The clinics serve the medically indigent in the inner city area of Detroit. 709 patients and 61 members of the clinic staffs responded to five sets of questionnaires. Major control variables were clinic setting (community or hospital based), extent of service (family planning only or comprehensive care) and clinic size.

Results: A clinic that achieved well in internal effectiveness also achieved well in external effectiveness; i.e., a clinic which was successful in maintaining a lower level of intraorganizational strain and a higher level of organizational flexibility also did well on achieving its program goal and obtaining legitimacy. The acceptability of program care, a major subcriterion, was analyzed in five different dimensions: satisfaction with nurse's care, satisfaction with doctor's care, wiating time, accessibility, and comfort. The nurse's care and the doctor's care, particularly the former, appeared especially significant in affecting acceptability and the patient's overall satisfaction with clinic care. Legitimacy was the most poorly achieved of all criteria. All clinics showed a fair amount of intraorganizational strain, which had a strong effect on achievement of all criteria. Organizational flexibility in particular was strongly associated with strain. The clinic's achievement in the criteria varied by clinic setting, extent of service and clinic size. More comprehensive care emerged as a significant factor affecting the clinic's acquisition of continuing patients. The least effective areas of each criterion were explored and factors associated with these areas, such as the appointment system, patient load, staff-activity pattern, etc., were discussed. Findings suggest that a family planning clinic, to be more effective, should be community based but offer a broader range of services than usually found in the clinic under study.

Conclusion: Personalized care and acceptable physical arrangements of the clinic were found to be major dimensions of clinic care to be considered by the organizational designer. The proposed criteria appear to be major explanatory variables of effectiveness. Organizational achievement was most evident when all of these criteria were achieved in a balanced manner.

Walsh, Edward J.
Job Stigma and Self Esteem
1975 Chairman: Howard Schuman

Purpose: To discover how the stigmatized status of a job affects its incumbents.

Method: The sample consists of 350 workers from the refuse, streets, parks, and sewage divisions of the Ann Arbor and Detroit departments of public works. Garbagemen were chosen because they rank lower on every scale of occupational prestige. The author worked with groups of the men as participant observer, associated with them after work, and asked the workers and their wives to participate in questionnaire interviews. Biographical data on the men were collected from the personnel files of the public works departments.

Results: Job status was found to be more important to whites than to black workers, who tended to blame society, showing themselves better protected from negative self evaluation stemming from the job's stigma. Wives of workers appeared to care more about job status than did the workers themselves. Both whites and blacks felt compensated for the job stigma by three factors: steadiness of employment, job security, and pay. Many of the workers came from extreme poverty areas, and felt they had moved up in society.

Addendum

1. Binion, Victoria. A Description of Selected Variables of Women Admitted to Demonstration Treatment Programs of the National Women's Drug Research Project from September 1975 through February 1976. National Women's Drug Research Coordinating Project. National Organization on Drug Abuse grant 5H81-DA-01496. 74-77.

2. Bombyk, Marcia J. "A Comparison of the Parenting Behaviors of Heroin-Addicted and Non-Addicted Mothers." In Woman Evaluation Project Report, year 2. National Organization on Drug Abuse grant 5 H81-DA-01496-02 S 75-Ag 76.

3. Ferman, Louis A., William Murphy, Susan Van Til, et al. Family Adjustment to Unemployment in an Urban Setting. Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. Proposal submitted to HEW, Public Health Service, Jan. 75. (Project in progress)

4. Louis A. Ferman and Donald I. Warren. Irregular Economy: Urban Adaptation to Unemployment. Proposal submitted to HEW, Public Health Service, F 74. (Project Completed F 76)

5. Hlychyj, Terry. "Human Service - Social Movement Organization: The Best of Both Worlds?" in Woman Evaluation Project Report, yr. 2, National Organization on Drug Abuse grant 5H-81 DA-014 96-02.

6. Jordon, Bonnie Carlson. "A Preliminary Investigation of the Woman Center's Interagency Environment and Attitudes of Selected Agencies Toward the Male and Female Addict." In Woman Evaluation Project Report, yr. 2. National Organization on Drug Abuse grant 5H-81-DA-01496-02.

7. Marsh, Jeanne C. and Barbara Neely. A Comparison of Women Admitted to an All Women's Program and Women Admitted to Heterogeneous Drug Programs in Detroit. National Women's Drug Research Project. National Organization on Drug Abuse grant 5 H81-DA-01296.

8. Renalda, S.G. and Reed, B.G. "The Organizational Context of Treatment for Female and Male Heroin Abusers: Preliminary Observations on Service Delivery Determinants from a Systems Perspective." Paper presented at the National Drug Abuse Conference, San Francisco, Ca. 77.

9. Ryan, V.S. The Female Client in Several Drug Modalities: An Analysis of Data from the Wayne County Department of Substance Abuse Services. Report to the National Organization on Drug Abuse, 76.

CITY OF DETROIT
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NSF-CITY/UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM PAPER

EVALUATION OF CITY OF DETROIT RESEARCH AND STUDY CONTRACTS WITH UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

BACKGROUND

As part of the Consortium's overall analysis of City/University relations, the Detroit Planning Department was commissioned to tabulate and evaluate past contracts between the City and the two Universities. To keep the scope of the paper manageable, only contracts for research or study purposes were to be analyzed.

METHODOLOGY

Monitoring staff of the Planning Department were assigned to interview City of Detroit officials who have had previous experience in letting and/or administering contracts with the two Universities. They identified about ten such officials who currently or previously worked in about eight different City departments. These departments include the Planning Department itself, the Program Management Information Division of the Mayor's Office, the Health Department, the Neighborhood Services Department, the Recreation Department, and the Finance Department.

Officials who were interviewed were asked the following questions:

(1) What was the purpose of the contract you let/administered?

(2) With which University did you contract?

(3) What product was required by the contract?

(4) Were the terms of the contract fulfilled? On time?

(5) What was the quality of the work performed?

(6) Was the product useful?

(7) Did you encounter any problems with the contractor?

(8) Was the contract more trouble than it was worth?

(9) Who was the University person assigned to perform the contract?

(10) Would you use this person again?

(11) Would you contract with this University again?

(12) Are there any other matters concerning this contract you would like to comment on?

FINDINGS

(1) City staff was unable to identify any appropriate contracts with the University of Michigan.

(2) Eight contracts with Wayne State University were reported. The interviewees were pleased with the arrangements and the product resulting from six of these.

(3) With one contract, the respondent felt that the City was used to prepare a graduate thesis which primarily benefited W.S.U. With another, the interviewee felt that there were serious organizational and administrative problems which were the responsibility of the project manager.

(4) For details of findings, see attached chart.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) University researchers are a potentially valuable resource to assist City managers with decision-making and to recommend new options to policy makers.

(2) Contracts between the City and Universities should clearly define the product required, the work program for producing the project and specify the University agent(s) responsible for producing required work.

(3) City officials responsible for administering contracts should not allow themselves to be swayed by representatives of the contractor to deviate from specified contractual commitments.

CONTACT

For further information regarding this paper, contact David B. Nelson, Assistant Director, Detroit Planning Department, 801 City Council Building, Detroit, Michigan 48226, or call (313) 224-6380.

PERSON INTERVIEWED	CITY DEPARTMENT INVOLVED	UNIV. WITH CONTRACT	PURPOSE OF CONTRACT	PRODUCT REQUIRED
1. Homer Hall	1. CRP	W.S.U.	Results of Relo-location Program	Report
	2. CRP	W.S.U.	Feasibility & Marketability of Riverfront Housing	Report
	3. CRP	W.S.U.	Statistical Tech-niques for Social Areas Analysis	Report
	4. Productivity	W.S.U.	Effectiveness of Purchasing Agents or Organizations	Report & Pilot Prog.
2. R. Hoffman	5. Planning Dept.	W.S.U.	Assisting Master Planning	Report & Con-ultants Provided
3. D. Stevens	6. Model Neigh-borhood Agency	W.S.U.	Continuing Educa-tion for Dropouts Raise Educational Level	Pass G.E.D. College Enroll-ment, etc.
	7. Social Action Plng. Unit	W.S.U.	Innovative Social Planning Concepts	Report
4. T. Kneeshaw	8. Planning Dept.	W.S.U.	Detroit Intra-Metropolitan Industrial Loca-tion Study	Report

WAS CONTRACT MORE TROUBLE THAN IT WAS WORTH	UNIVERSITY CONTACT REGARDING CONTRACT	WOULD YOU USE THIS PERSON AGAIN?	WOULD YOU CONTRACT WITH THIS UNIV. AGAIN?	REMARKS
No	Wolf & LeBau	Yes	Yes	
No	G. Sands & B. Swartz	Yes	Yes	
?	Perle	No	Yes	More suited for Univer-sity Purposes
No	Frank Plonko & John Cox	Yes No	Yes	Cox left country. Plonko completed contract
No	Musial & Pinkus	Yes	Yes	Still in effect
Yes	Hartford Smith	Yes	Yes	Organizational & admin-istrative problems occurred
No	John Musial	Yes	Yes	Very productive & useful
No	John Mattila	Yes	Yes	Problems because of SEMCOG giving data late

WERE TERMS OF CONTRACT FULFILLED	ON TIME	QUALITY OF WORK	WAS PRODUCT(S) USEFUL	ANY PROBLEMS WITH CONTRACTOR
Yes	Yes	Excellent	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Excellent	Yes	No
Questionable	Yes	Poor for Purposes	No	Yes (Left Country)
Yes	Yes	Good	Yes & No	No
In Progress	On-Going	Good	Incomplete at this time	*
Not Entirely Satisfactory	---	Fair	Yes, as a pilot program	Yes
Yes	Yes	Excellent	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	No

*Wanted to do more than contract required

APPENDIX III: Selective and Illustrative Bibliography

Selective and Illustrative Bibliography on University-City Cooperative Program

The literature on research on urban problems by academics is too vast to study. Even topics such as housing, transportation, etc., are large. Much of the total research support by NSF-RANN, HUD, Department of Labor, etc., falls in this area of interest.

Direct involvement by Universities is also a large topical area with a growing literature over the last decade. It too cannot be summarized or reviewed without extended effort and separate study of sub-areas such as education, program evaluation, medical services, fiscal problems, etc.

This brief report selects three bodies of information that illustrate the size of the task involved in any thorough bibliographic review.

1(a). The University and the City

Nash, George with chapters by Dan Waldorf and Robert Price
Carnegie Commission on Higher Education
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973

This is a series of eight case studies made under the direction of Dr. George Nash. They provide examples of different kinds of programs undertaken by different kinds of institutions and insights into the practical problems encountered in making these kinds of programs effective. The eight institutions selected from among some 25 four-year institutions actively involved in the areas of urban, community, and minority group problems around 1970. They represent a cross section of types of involvement and types of institutions.

From George Nash, The University and the City. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973.

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1 Introduction, by George Nash, 1

The four areas of urban involvement for universities and colleges - Fifteen dilemmas and contradictions - Points of agreement among the case studies

2 The University of Chicago and The Woodlawn Community, by George Nash, 9

History of university-community relations - The Model Cities plan - Summary - References

3 Southern Illinois University: Growth Trhough Service, by George Nash, 29

Community development in southern Illinois - University involvement in East St. Louis - Development in Metro East

4 University of California, Los Angeles: Progress Despite Travail, by George Nash, 43

The chancellor's task forces - The special education program - From special education programs to ethnic centers - The administration's view of the program - References

5 Our Lady of the Lake: A Different Type of Service, by George Nash, 59

Background of the community - The nature of the college - Project Teacher Excellence - Other community involvement efforts - The future of PTE and The Lake - References

6 Morgan State: Dedicated to Excellence and Leadership, by George Nash, 73

Morgan State as a proud black institution - The college as an educator - Morgan State as a citizen and neighbor - Summary - References

7 Northeastern University: A Private University Serving the Urban Proletariat, by Dan Waldorf, 83

Cooperative education - Community involvement projects - Leadership

8 Columbia: Turning the University Around, by Robert E. Price, 95

Retreat from the city - Renovating the neighborhood - A declining university - The Ford Foundation grant - The Center for Urban-Minority Affairs - Summary - References

9 Wayne State: The Urban University, by Dan Waldor, 125

Drug addiction treatment and prevention - Consumer education -

Community extension centers - Special student service programs - The Cooperative Work and Study educational program - Summer Science Research program - Social work student placements - The Center for Urban Studies - Wayne's urban emphasis - Reference

10 Background, by George Nash, 143

Increased involvement - Special institutions - Internal reform - Limited involvement - References

1(b). The Campus and the City

Carnegie Commission on Higher Education
New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972

This report scrutinizes higher education in urban contexts. From the point of view of the university rather than the city, a group of educators consider the resources required to respond appropriately to the needs of the metropolitan area, with special attention to the central city. They consider the institutional roles of educator, expert and major participant in city life.

From The Campus and the City. A Report and Recommendations by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972.

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2. University-Urban Interface Program

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

This program covered about five years and involved efforts at relating this urban university to its metropolitan setting in a more directly interactive way. The following sheets illustrate the large number of reports and documents issued and some of their topics as reflected in the ERIC system abstracts.

REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY-URBAN INTERFACE PROGRAM*

Official Reports:

Proposal to Develop a Program of University-Urban Interface, Phase I, November, 1969. (126 pages)

Proposal for Continuation of a University-Urban Interface Program, December, 1969. (63 pages)

*Single asterisks indicate reports sent to ERIC for possible circulation; double asterisks indicate those which have already been evaluated and are available through: ERIC Processing & Reference Facility, 4833 Rugby Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Supplementary Information, March through September, 1970. September, 1970. (31 pages)

Progress Report III, September 1, 1970 to January 1, 1971, January, 1971. (107 pages)

Progress Report IV, January 1, 1971 to March 31, 1971, March, 1971 (35 pages)

Proposal Addendum, Scope of Work for Phases III and IV, May, 1971. (27 pages)

**Phase II, Interim Report (April, 1970-June, 1971), September 1971. (152 pages; ED 063-902)

Phase III, Progress Report 1 (July-September, 1971), October, 1971. (29 pages)

*Phase III, Progress Report 2 (October-December, 1971), January, 1972. (31 pages)

*Phase III, Progress Report 3 (January-March, 1972), April, 1972 (31 pages)

*Phase III, Progress Report 4 (April-June, 1972), July, 1972 (16 pages - ED 070698)

*Phase IV, Progress Report 1 (July-September, 1972), September, 1972. (17 pages - ED 069266)

*Phase IV, Progress Report 2 (October-December, 1972), December, 1972 (11 pages - ED 071631)

Final Report, June 30, 1973. ED 081330.

Special Reports:

**Research Report of Communications, Phase II, by Barbara Jameson, et al., June, 1971. (208 pages; ED 067061)

**The Student Consultant Project (SCP): A Case Study of Student Involvement In Social Action, by Michael S. Koleda and William T. Tita, September, 1971. (62 pages; ED 063-898)

**The Pittsburgh Goals Study - A Summary, by Jiri Nehnevajsa and Alan Coleman, October, 1971. (15 pages; ED 066 398)

**Pittsburgh Goals: Some Issues, by Jiri Nehnevajsa, October, 1971. (10 pages; ED 065-427)

*Is Conflict Utilization Underestimated?, by M. Coleman, et al. October, 1971 (University Forum Background Paper). (32 pages; ED 063899)

**Law and Order in the Metropolitan Area: Issues and Options, by Matthew Holden, Jr., November, 1971 (University Forum Background Paper). (56 pages; ED 063-903)

**Pittsburgh Goals: Notes on the Criminal Justice System, by Jiri Nehnevajsa, November, 1971. (o pages; ED 063-900)

**The University and the Community in the Domain of Health, by W. L. Treuting, et al., December, 1971 (University Forum Background Paper). (48 pages; ED 065-426)

*Pittsburgh Goals: Some Thoughts on Health Issues, by Jiri Nehnevajsa and Robert C. Brictson, December, 1971. (10 pages; ED 070-696)

*Goals and Government of the Metropolis, by J. Steele Gow, February, 1972 (University Forum Background Paper). (28 pages; ED 070-699)

*Pittsburgh Goals: Notes on Metropolitanism, by Jiri Nehnevajsa, February, 1972. (9 pages; ED 070-697)

**The Impact of the University of Pittsburgh on the Local Economy, by Educational Systems Research Group, April, 1972. (81 pages; ED 062-901)

*A University and Its Community Confront Problems and Goals, by J. Steele Gow and Leslie Salmon-Cox, June, 1972. (75 pages; ED 070-695)

Program Development and Public Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, by Albert C. Van Dusen, July, 1972. (41 pages; ED 116-516)

*Methodological Appendix - The Impact of the University of Pittsburgh on the Local Economy, by Educational Systems Research Group, August, 1972. (66 pages; ED 069-203)

**University-Urban Interface Program Brochure, April, 1972. (14 pages; ED 063-897)

A Survey of the Alumni of the University of Pittsburgh, by Martha Baum and Barbara Jameson, For the Alumni Association of the University of Pittsburgh, January, 1973. (112 pages; ED 077-425)

*Pittsburgh: Goals and Futures, by Jiri Nehnevajsa, February, 1973. (142 pages; ED 077-425)

*The General Public Views the University: A Report of Community Interviews, by Barbara Jameson, Ramsey Kleff and Liva Jacoby, March, 1973. (72 pages; ED 075-003)

Inter-Group Cooperation and Urban Problem-Solving: Observation on a Community Long-Range Goals Project, by Martha Baum, May, 1973. (98 pages; ED 077-390)

Explorations in Experiential Learning, by Michael Sugg, May, 1973 (139 pages; ED 077-391)

Truth, Love, and Campus Development, by Paul Shaw, June, 1973. (96 pages; ED 081-324)

The Student Consultant Project, by Christina Jarema, June, 1973. (40 pages; ED 082-690)

Campus Development - Observers' Reports, edited by Paul Shaw, June, 1973. (60 pages)

The Clarifying Environments Program - A Case Study of a University "Outreach" Project, by Liva Jacoby, June, 1973. (85 pages; ED 059-988)

Project Right Start, by Barbara Jameson, June, 1973. (73 pages; ED 082-691)

Communication Between the University and Its Publics, by Barbara Jameson, Liva Jacoby and Ramsey Kleff, June, 1973, (55 pages)

University Governance and Community Relations, by Martha Baum, June, 1973. (55 pages; ED 082-688)

Papers and Presentations:

The University and the City, Presented as part of the Round Table on "The Organization as a 'Transmittal Belt' between the Individual and Society." Seventh World Congress of Sociology, Varna, Bulgaria, by Robert C. Brictson, September, 1970.

Measuring the Impact of College or University on the Local Economy, Workshop for Educational Systems Research Group, Washington, D.C., by Robert C. Brictson, January 1972. See: Urban University Economic Impact: A Prototype Case Study in Pittsburgh, by Robert C. Brictson and George Mowbray. January 17-18, 1972.

University-Urban Interface: Motives, Means and Measures, American Educational Research Association 1972 Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, by Robert C. Brictson and Albert C. Van Dusen, April, 1972.

*University-Urban Interface: Issues, Methodology, Prospects, Presented at Eastern Psychological Association 43rd Annual Meeting, Boston, Mass., by Robert C. Brictson and Albert C. Van Dusen, April, 1972. ED 072-717

*The Urban University Student: A Political Profile, Presented at the Annual Meeting of the District of Columbia Sociological Society, Howard University, Washington, D.C., by Paul Shaw, May, 1972. ED 069-584

*Community Constraints on Academic Planning: Myths and Realities, Prepared for Presentation before the Seventh Annual Conference of the Society for College and University Planning, Atlanta, Georgia, by Paul Shaw and Louis A. Tronzo, August, 1972. ED 067-973

University-Urban Interface Research, Presented for Luncheon Round Table Discussion, American Sociological Association 1972 Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La., by Robert C. Brictson, August, 1972.

Multiple Pressures on University Governance, Presented for Round Table Discussion, American Sociological Association 1972 Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La., by Martha Baum, August, 1972.

*Research on Communiversity Relations, Prepared for the Symposium on Academic Reform of the American Psychological Association - 1973 Annual Meeting, Honolulu, Hawaii, by Albert C. Van Dusen and Robert C. Brictson, September, 1972.

Making - And Using - An Economic Impact Study, Presented as Part of the Seminar on "Research: Foundation for Effective Public Relations," 1973 American College Public Relations Association National Conference, San Diego, Calif., by Robert C. Brictson, July, 1973.

ED 077 390 HE 004 194
Baum, Martha
Inter-Group Cooperation and Urban Problem-Solving: Observation on a Community Long-Range Goals Project.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons. Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0725; Pub Date May 73; Contract-OEG-2-9-48-725-1027; Note-99p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HC-S3.29
Descriptors-Community Relations, Educational Innovation, Higher Education, Intergroup Relations, Program Descriptions, Research Projects, School Community Relationship
Identifiers-Community Long Range Goals Project

This document reviews the University of Pittsburgh Community Long-Range Goals Project carried out in 1970-72. Emphasis is placed on introductory material and developmental history, immediate preceding events in the University, perspectives on the process, participation at the forums, notes of participant observers, questionnaire follow-up for goal forums and conclusions. Related documents are HE 004 198 and HE 004 195.(MJM)

ED 077 391 HE 004 195
Sugg, Michael
Explorations in Experiential Learning.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW). Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0725; Pub Date May 73; Contract-OEG-2-9-480725-1027; Note-150p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HC-$6.58
Descriptors-Community Relations, Educational Innovation, Governance, Higher Education, Learning Activities, Learning Experience, Program Descriptions, Universities

This 2-part report on experiential learning is a product of the University Governance for Community Relations aspect of the University of Pittsburgh University-Interface Program. This report highlights some of the major issues concerning the development of the experiential learning component in higher education. To facilitate this discussion, a number of examples are drawn from a case study carried out in 1971 and 1972 at the University of Pittsburgh. Part one presents the contributions of professional schools in the development of experiential learning. Part two indicates trends in experiential learning at high school and undergraduate levels. Related documents are HE 094 194 and HE 094 198.(MJM)

ED 082 689 HE 004 720

Shaw, Paul C., Ed.
Perspectives on Campus Expansion: Three Views.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0725; Pub Date Jun 73; Grant-OEG-29-480725-1027; Note-63p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HCS3.29
Descriptors-Campus Planning, College Buildings, College Planning, Construction Programs, Educational Facilities, Higher Education, Institutional Role, School Community Cooperation, School Community Relationship

This paper presents three views on the University of Pittsburgh campus expansion: from a university representative, from a city planner, and from a community leader. Three salient points made by the authors indicate: (1) The University's main concern was with the development of its own physical plant; community development was a peripheral concern. However, both the community member and the city representative show that the community was concerned with the inter-relationships and consequences of residential, commercial and institutional development. (2) The University usually takes a pragmatic approach to expansion, viewing its constituency as regional and national, and thus is less concerned about the expansion's negative impact on Oakland. In contrast, the community and the city are very much concerned with the University's impact on Oakland, and moreover, the community expects the University to adhere to a higher standard of citizenship and service than is usually expected of institutions. (3) The three writers agree that the University was not responsive to changes in societal values which would have required citizen input to institutional planning. (Author/MJM)

ED 082 690 HE 004 721

Jarema, Christina
The Student Consultant Project.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0725; Pub Date Jun 73; Grant-OEG-29-480725-1027; Note-58p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HC-S3.29
Descriptors-College Students, Community Consultant Programs-Consultation Programs-Higher Education, Program Descriptions-Resource Allocations-School Community Cooperation-School Community Programs

The Student Consultant Project (SCP) of the University of Pittsburgh is a university-based operation which has been channeling university resources into the community. Part I of this study, covering the history of SCP, emphasizes the organization, the board of directors, scope of activities, funding, and future plans.

Part II discusses the institution-building framework. Goals of the university, the SCP, the Graduate School of Business, and the client community are presented. Stress is also placed on the program, organizational structure, leadership, and resources. A 14-item bibliography and appendices of related material are included. (MJM)

ED 082 691 HE 004 722
Jameson, Barbara B.
Project Right Start.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0725; Pub Date Jun 73; Grant-OEG-29-480725-1027; Note-98p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HC-S3.29
Descriptors-Early Childhood Education-Higher Education, Psychological Services-School Community Relationship-University Extension Urban Areas-Urban University
Identifiers-University of Pittsburgh

The University-Urban Interface Program (UUIP) is a federally-funded project to study an urban university's community relations efforts and innovations, their success and failures. This is a study of one of the UUIP areas of priority. Project Right Start, a plan for creating a facility for the detection and treatment of psychological problems in infants and young children. The report is divided into 3 parts: (1) a description of Project Right Start; (2) a history of the development of Project Right Start; (3) an analysis of an interface between the university, the community, and a target agency. Part I describes the program of Project Right Start and the general characteristics of the population it is serving. Part II highlights events occurring in the university, the community, and in Project Right Start. Three charts at the end of Part II summarize the history of the project from 1967-1972. A glossary gives the full name and a brief description of agencies relevant to the development of Project Right Start. Part II approaches the development of Project Right Start from a sociological perspective, using the Institution-Building model as the framework for the analysis. Appendices include the organization and structure of the University of Pittsburgh, the use of the Institution-Building Model for UUIP research, the members of the research advisory council, and a list of the other reports published by the UUIP.(Author/PG)

ED 077 394 HE 004 198
Van Dusen, Albert C. Brictson, Robert C.
University-Urban Interface Program: Phase Iv Progress Report 3.
Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. University Urban Interface Program.
Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Higher Education Research.
Bureau No-BR8-0725; Pub Date May 73; Contract-OEG-2-9-480725-1027; Note-12p.
EDRS Price MF-S0.65 HC-S3.29

Descriptors-Communications-Community Relations-Educational Programs-Governance-Higher Education, Program Descriptions-Research Projects

This report covers the third quarter of Phase IV of the University-Urban Interface Program developed at the University of Pittsburgh in 1969. Since the project is close to completion, the report briefly reviews that status of the various reports in each of five areas. These areas include minority and community services, campus development, communications, long range Pittsburgh goals project, and university governance for community relations. A brief review of the final report and a supplementary report of the impact of the University of Pittsburgh on the local economy are included. Related documents are HE 004 195 and HE 004 195. (MJM)

3. Washington Operations Research Council Symposium 1973

This is not an activity of one university but it is a good example of the application of an expertise such as found among the staff of the Urban Institute, Inc., etc., to the problems of cities.

Illustrative of the problems on which academic professional knowledge was brought to bear are:

Community care to the elderly

Evaluation of municipal services

Housing quality and location

Medical services market

Travel and transportation

Urban Problems and Public Policy Choices, Bergsman, Moel and Howard Weiner (eds.) New York: Praeger, 1975.

From Joel Bergsman and Howard L. Wiener (eds.), Urban Problems and Public Policy Choices. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1975.

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U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
PB-260 504

THE GARLAND URBAN OBSERVATORY AS A CASE STUDY IN URBAN EXTENSION
Garland Urban Observatory, Tex

Prepared for
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.
Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research
Feb. 76

H.B.G. Casimir, "Some Basic Rules for Good Industry-University Relations," Research Management, November, 1971.

Eric A. Walker and Robert G. Hampel, "Improving Industrial R & D-University Relations," Research Management, September, 1974.

Philip C. White, "Better Industry-University-Government Cooperation --Why and How," Research Management, January, 1973.

These three articles from Research Management dealing with industry-university relations reflect a theme and tone quite similar to much of the literature dealing with city-university relations: how can the expertise in the university be applied to industry needs (while protecting the traditional functions of the university). ". . . the biggest deterrent to getting started is in universities knowing what the needs of individual industries are and, from the industry point of view, in knowing the capabilities of universities." (Walker and Hampel, page 24)

Some of the problems in developing the relationship which are outlined are unique to industry -- others have relevance to city-university relations.

1) "How can industry look into the vast number of complicated universities and find out who knows what? How can the universities look at the equally complex array of industries and find out where the needs are, who is interested in what I am investigating and who will make use of the information I discover?" (Walker and Hampel, page 27)

2) University and industry goals are quite different or sometimes just perceived as different -- university is concerned with basic research and teaching -- industry in developing products which will work and sell.

etc.

Fletcher, John E., Jr. "Governing Tomorrow's Cities." Nation's Cities, Volume 12, July, 1974: 25-33.

Services have grown in scope and complexity in a steadily urbanizing society. Management capability has not kept pace.

Six conferences were held in 1973 by NLC to determine management needs of local officials. A City Policy Leadership Task Force was appointed and went on to conduct five Organizational Development Conferences on City Executive Management. It identified six major executive management needs:

1. Adequate authority including enabling and charter legislation, more centralized managerial control and the ability to terminate unnecessary programs at the local level.

2. Increased Planning and Management Capacity: No more "functional feudalism."

3. Improved Information and Communications: Integration of the standard mass of municipal information into a comprehensive document which could provide a framework for municipal decisions.

4. Qualified Personnel: Upgrading and training.

5. Better Citizen Relations: Increased understanding of citizen needs.

6. Intergovernmental Support: State Leagues and NLC must coordinate their programs to insure delivery of needed resources.

Five service functions which could fill executive management needs were identified:

1. Research and Development
2. Training
3. Technical Assistance
4. Information and Communications
5. Program and Issue Analysis

Conclusion: Management capability must keep pace with management responsibility if municipalities are to remain viable and effective. NLC and state leagues must develop cooperative programs to address these needs.

Greenleigh Associates Inc.: An Evaluation of the Urban Observatory Program. Washington: Greenleigh Associates Inc.: 1974

The report lists two underlying experimental hypotheses in addition to the program objectives:

1. Systematic study of urban problems will yield general knowledge- a science of cities.

2. The knowledge will provide urban governments with a decisional information base and enable them to improve the quality of urban life.

Several conclusions are drawn. Among them:

1. The network system appears to be the strongest, most successful element ofthe Urban Observatory experiment.

2. Program Objectives
Explicit program objectives were met to a far greater degree than the implicit experimental hypotheses.

3. The UO concept had an important impact on the majority of cities in the network, relating primarily to academic/city communications.

4. Products had little transferability from city to city.

5. No effort was made to document or demonstrate return on investment.

6. The experimental hypotheses were unrealistically ambitious.

Recommendations were:

1. Redefine Objectives

   a. Make available research resources useful in understanding common national and local public policy problems.

   b. A coordinated, continuing research program relevant to both local government and HUD needs.

   c. A mechanism should be designed for disseminating applying and evaluating research results.

2. Eight other operational recommendations are made, the most important of which are:

   a. Continuation and expansion of the network under HUD funding.

   b. Retain the joint governmental/university structure of the local Observatory.

   c. A full-time director for each observatory.

Jenkins, Martin D.: Guidelines for Institutional Self-Study of Involvement in Urban Affairs. Washington: Office of Urban Affairs, American Council on Education, 1971.

This document delineates procedural elements of a self study such as establishing a favorable campus climate for the study; commitments to types of service; organization and administration; curricula; community service; faculty inventory; accommodation of minority groups; research; and cooperative relationships with other institutions and organizations. The concept of a college or university as a corporation as well as finance and implementation are also discussed.

Jenkins concludes that a self-study alone will not produce a vital urban affairs program. The achievement of this requires a larger institutional commitment of facilities and resources toward improving the quality of urban life.

Jenkins, Martin D. and Bernard H. Ross: The Urban Involvement of Higher Education in the 1970's. Washington: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1974.

This is a summary report of proceedings of four regional conferences of the American Council on Education. The four main sessions provide an interpretive summary of the conferences, opportunities for urban involvement, suggestions derived, and questions for the future.

Panelists and keynote speakers included federal, state and local officials as well as representatives of foundations and of the business community.

Some suggestions coming out of the conference were:

1. Colleges and universities should encourage and reward faculty participation in the urban scene as part of their community service commitment.

2. The Federal Government should provide continuity in the funding process of urban programs and centralized information on opportunities.

3. State Governments should reflect the legitimacy of urban programs in funding and cooperative arrangements with universities.

4. City and urban county governments should explore jointly with universities ways they can alleviate urban problems and should cooperatively develop personnel training for city and county employees.

5. Foundations should be receptive to support of urban programs by universities and involvement by higher education associations.

National Academy of Public Administration. Evaluation of the Urban Observatory Program. National Academy of Public Administration, 1971.

The evaluation was conducted in three phases spanning August through October, 1971. The phases were data collection, team visits to the ten observatories, and production and discussion of draft evaluation reports to formulate overall findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions, in summary, are:

1. The concept of the UO is sound and institutional linkups are occurring.

2. Financing is insufficient.

3. Central management of the network and organization and administration of local observatories are deficient.

4. Performances and impact are small because little research has been completed and the majority of research funds has been spent on national agenda items rather than local problems.

Recommendations are:

1. HUD should assume central management of the program. The number of observatories and funding per observatory should be increased.

2. An advisory committee of distinguished scholars and former public officials should be created.

3. A policy and decision making group consisting of a local government/ university mix should undertake organization and administration of the observatories. There should be a full-time core staff. There should be an advisory body of scholars on research, training and community services.

4. A more equitable balance should be struck between national and local research agendas. High priority should be placed on strengthening local government in-house capacity with regard to research and its utilization.

5. Research results should be disseminated in the broadest possible base.

Pendleton, William C. University/City Relations Revisited. New York: Ford Foundation, 1975.

The first three pages given an introduction to the problems of city/ university interface, summarizing the Ford Foundation experience.

Pendleton states that cities and universities do not work easily together, chiefly because cities are political institutions and universities are educational ones. Cities are oriented toward action, universities toward the accumulation and transfer of knowledge. Differences arise from this:

1. Scholars look for true, general answers. City people look for specific answers that work.

2. Scholars and politicians frequently speak different languages, use different jargon.

3. Academics advance by getting things published whereas city people advance by getting things done. City problems tend to be analytically messy and don't lend themselves to thorough research, which isn't what the city decision-maker wants anyway. He wants answers.

4. Since the academics more relaxed lifestyle is planned in semesters, he is often not available to address the crisis, weeks-and-days-oriented problems cities deal with.

5. Cities usually have to pay scholars through specific, short-term consulting arrangements because universities want to charge high overhead.

6. University and city people neither understand nor feel comfortable in each other's institutions.

In spite of these barriers to effective working relations, which sometimes discourage even the attempt to work together, many city/university linkups have occurred.

Three conditions are necessary to a successful city/university partnership:

1. Mutual distrust and disdain, often engendered by stereotypes which obstruct effective cooperation, must be overcome.

2. A mechanism must be found for getting the right university people together with the right city people (usually second echelon) to effectively address problems.

3. A way must be found to reward academicians who contribute to solving urban problems.

Universities and cities appear to be closing the gap by hiring each other's people to perform services, practitioners to teach and advise, academics to work and learn as department heads.

After the caricatures and stereotypes have been dispelled common language can be developed and possibilities of matching skills with problems will surface.

Relationships will not endure unless both parties are benefitted. Scholars should not abandon their strong suit. They can give understanding through analysis.

City/University relations in the future are likely to be very different from what they were in the past decade.

Pendleton, William C. Urban Studies and the University - The Ford Foundation Experience. New York: Ford Foundation, 1974.

An article in retrospect in which the author draws some bleak conclusions regarding the Foundation's $36 million granting effort toward urban research and extension from 1959 to 1974.

The effort had two underlying assumptions -- that a real difference could be made if university teaching and research resources could be directed toward urban ills, and that by exposure of faculty and students to groups concerned with city problems, urban deterioration might be slowed.

Two objectives were established:

1. Promote research on a wide range of problems by scholars from a variety of disciplines.

2. Encourage closer contact between university scholars and city decision-makers.

The first serious funding effort was in urban extension, emulating the agricultural experiences of the 19th century with agricultural extension grants. This had mixed results: some extension efforts left a lasting effect and others never got off the ground. The reasons for this uneven performance derive from basic differences between agricultural extension and urban extension, particularly in the disproportion between the job to be done and the resources available. The charge was ambiguous, indicators of success unspecified, and very little knowledge as a result of urban research existed.

At the same time efforts in urban economics and planning were being funded.

The second wave of grants came in the late 60s and early 70s in response to the urban crises in Watts, Washington and Detroit. The universities had given early warning of these crises and were usually either targets of or contributors to riots. They needed to focus their talents on the communities they were in. The effort achieved less than hoped. The 60s were a turbulent period and both the Ford Foundation and the universities it supported bit off more than they could chew. The Foundation plans no third major urban thrust in the foreseeable future.

Urban involvement by universities is necessary. Urban centers will require good leadership and hard funding to be successful.

The challenge to universities is to prepare urban leaders for the future who are able to cope with demands that will be put on them. People who are able to apply research and communicate with laymen are needed.

Universities should encourage students and faculty to address city problems using their best weapons -- wide-ranging curiosity and disciplined intelligence.

URBAN RESEARCH AND URBAN POLICY-MAKING: AN OBSERVATORY PERSPECTIVE

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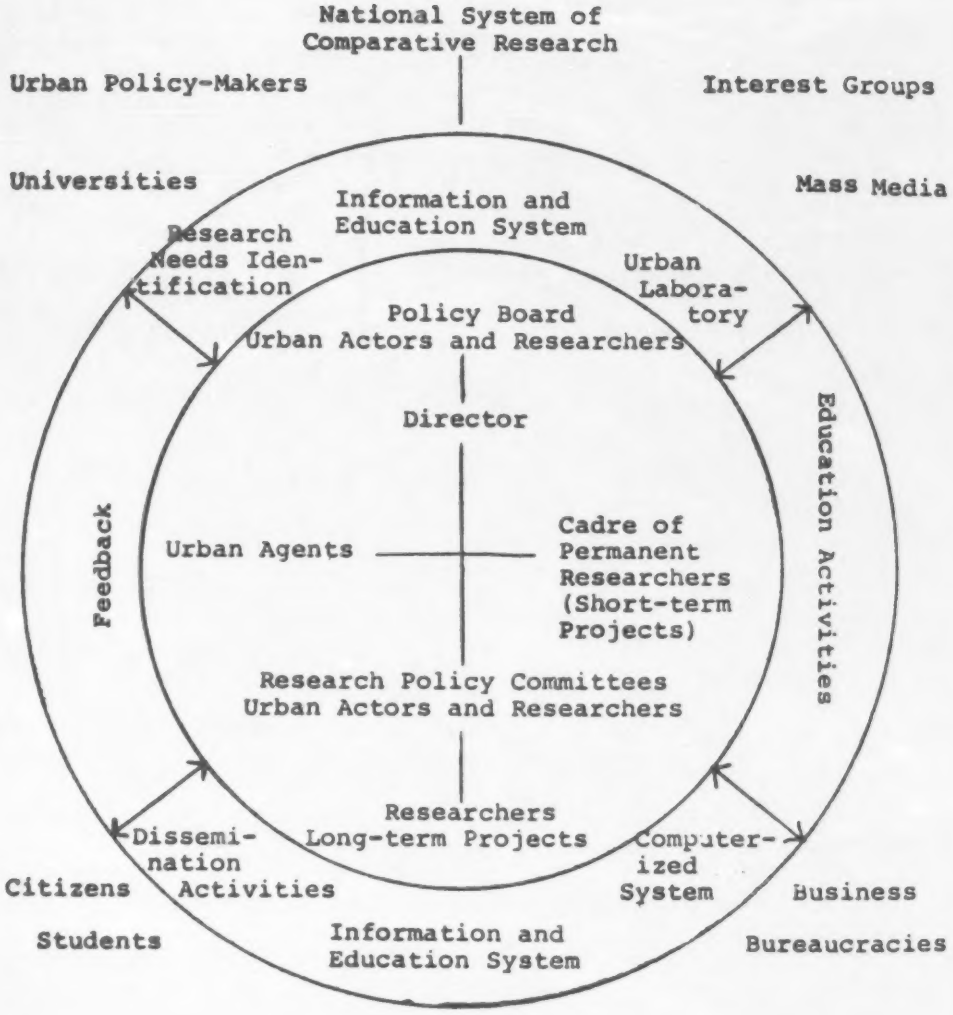
Bibliography

FIGURE 3

MODEL EMPIRICAL APPROACH
TO URBAN DECISION-MAKING



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